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BOSTON RECORDER.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1824.

the truth is fairly explained to them, they will believe—they are easily converted.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Blagden, it was Resolved. That there is great encouragement to labor for the disconsistence are suggested from their peculiar characteristics.

Mr. Blagden said he should speak, in support of

Mr. Blagden said he should speak, in support of the resolution, on two points of encouragement. Ist, from the peculiar character of seamen. They are ardent men. It is always noticed that if one in a family is peculiarly gifted, he almost invariably goes to a distance from home, to seek his fortune, by land or by sea. Their disposition is to "go ahead," and they are not contented to remain long stationary. This trait of character is favorable to their religious

Vol. XIX-No. 23.

RELIGIOUS. Boston Anniversaries,

the Boston Auxiliary Foreign Missionary Society.

port is of a novel and interesting cha nd a document of present and of permanent requested permission to publish it en a desire that it may be read and ponderlarly by every Christian parent .- ED.] iew minutes, on a single point:-

the churches at home.

be very natural to conclude that the shen he said, "Go ye into all the I preach the gospel unto every creasuld have had the best interests of settles, as well as the progress of the gosaind. And the mo re we investigate, early shall we find this to be the case. learly shall we find this to be the ease.

agh the most, if not all of us may ad
true, still it is apprehended, that we well on the important truth with interest with which it ought to be

interest in the missionary enterprises and increases the spirit of acceptable in the churches. True prayer is not at benevolent. It does not say merely—the Lord bless me, and mine;—but its ensive and sublime petition is—"Thy come,—Thy will be done"—and where a truly exists and operates, then that effervent prayer is offered, which with light much,—and it comes to pass that schildren are yet speaking, God hears; ore thy call, He answers. Now surely a be expected that when the designs and expected that when the designs and ristians were the most benevolently ve,--where they grasped at nothing g good to all men as they have yet is grand characteristic of true be the most likely to exist. And Never has prayer drawn down of the Hoty Spirit on our land,

set find doing goud to all men as they had opperunity,—this grand characteristic of true raper would be the most likely to exist. And is an fact. Never has prayer drawn down eindences of the Hoty Spirit on our land, ith such marked power and success, as since churcles have manifested some slight dense of interest in the missionary cause. Never fare have they manifested some slight dense of interest in the missionary cause. Never fare have they manifested such ardent desires in the entire the state of supplication. The Monthly Concert becoming, in several of the churches connective with the this auxiliary society, one of the soit interesting among all their seasons of worth,—and prayer for the world is found to be statistically connected with devotion in the sinity, and in the closet—but more than all, ith that true spirit of supplication, unto which spomise is made—"Ask and ye shall reserve—and of which alone it may be truly ali—

If Your secretary would call your attention, in the next place, to the power of an interest in his glorious cause in producing a tenderness of make and our colless of thought and feeling, telatice to the pleanure of life, and the use of province, and correctness of thought and feeling, telatice to the pleanure of life, and the use of province, and correctness of thought and feeling, telatice to the pleanure of life, and the use of province, and correctness of thought and feeling, telatice to the pleanure of life, and the use of province, and correctness of thought and feeling, telatice to the pleanure of life, and the use of provinced, and correctness of thought and feeling, telatice to the pleanure of life, and the use of provinced, and of the conditions of the world. When all the state Prisons are put in order, the world of time of the conditions of the world. When all the state Prisons are put in order, the world of the conditions of the world. When all the state Prisons are put in order, the louid not his independent of the life of t tospel to every creature, this improve-

oportionably promoted. as there been such a tender regard to ive vices, which, under the false name es, have injured the bodies and the xcess in such pleasures, one of the n and powerful motives which are ent it, is drawn from the considermuch good might be effected by es which purcha on of the expenary delight, if they were but de-read of the everlasting gospel.

tenderness of conscience in the culation of generosity in the use not parsimonious, have fredly supposed that they were enno-nds. Teaching them to give and rly in the sight of their equals and which is all well,) they have not ght them as they ought to con as been led into snares,-it ited towards ruin .-- by endeavoraiggardly. Now we would be regula-ouraged, but it should be regula-finciples, and directed to right obwhole families have been ruhas given them. While the lit-child, as it springs up into youth, tates of its parents, an interest of missions certainly affords a nary opportunity for instilling the hristian liberality. Accordingly, a parents are now beginning to ring to be generous on Christ-ther than from a worldly pride

generosity thus becomes associated with use of Christian benevolence. It becomes her of the principles of religion, while it

ennobles the mind; thus saving from the danger to which a false liberality often exposes, and the ruin of character of which it has too often been the cause. This whole subject of the influence of the cause of missions on the right use of property, is indeed becoming one of the most interesting features of its happy influence, and by no means an uninteresting theme for meditation to the more political economist, as well as the devout Christian.

Seven a sure reverse. In this device of the surface of the surface

to which a false liberality often exposes, and the ruin of character of which it has too often been the cause. This whole subject of the influence of the cause of missions on the right use of property, is indeed becoming one of the most interesting features of its happy influence, and by no means an uninteresting theme for meditation to the more political economist, as well as the devout Christian.

STATE OF THE FUNDS.—In this place, it is appropriate to state—that in the 7 Congregational churches in this city, including South Boston, during the past year, there was collected from the branches of this auxiliary,

For Foreign Missionary purposes—the was of And in the Monthly Concert in same charches, and the amount of donations at Monthly Concert in the same charches, and the amount of donations at Monthly Concert in the same charches, and the amount of donations at Monthly Concert in the same charches, and the amount of donations at Monthly Concert in the same charches, and the amount of donations at Monthly Concert in the same charches, and the amount of donations at Monthly Concert in the same charches, and the amount of donations at Monthly Concert in the same charches, and the amount of donations at Monthly Concert in the same charches, and the amount of donations at Monthly Concert in the same charches, and the amount of donations at Monthly Concert in the same charches, and the amount of donations at Monthly Concert in the same charches, and the amount of donations at Monthly Concert in the same charches, and the more and the device of the same charches, and the industry of the great fundament of the properties of the public attention on that concerns the public attention on the concerns the

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

We take the following additional notices of the late nual meeting of this Society from the Watchman.

In what way shall all these evils be remedied, and the rogues reformed or confined? In no way can it be done so effectually, or so easily, as by the agency of the Prison Discipline Society.

The work of the Society will not be done till all our rulers and citizens are convinced that imprisonment for debt is both impolitic and unjust—till parents understand that the want of family government is one of the greatest sources of crime,—till every child is taught that its first act of disobedience is but the beginning of a course which often closes at the gallows,—till all crime, and the sources of crime are banished from our land.

And when shall all this be accomplished? Not

s, have injured the bodies and the en, as since the churches have begun the summer of the sources of the summer of the cause of temperance in all things, so in drinks, on dress—bears an including the theorem of the strongest evidences of this agents must go through the length and breath of the land, pointing out and reforming abuses, and forwarding every means for the suppression of crime. ding every means for the suppression of crime.
On motion of Rev. Amos Blanchard, of Lowell,
onded by Rev. Dr. Codman, it was

Resolved, That the improvement of Prison Discipline is emi-tently a Christian enterprise, and as such is entitled to the pecial sympathy and co-operation of the friends of Christ.

A most interesting incident in the history of the saviour, said Mr. Blanchard, is the place where we are told that his predecessor sent messengers from prison to ask him if he were the Christ. After per-forming in their presence several miracles he sent them back to John, to tell him of what they had seen them back to John, to tell him or what they had seen and heard;—how the blind receive their sight, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the poor have the gospel preached to them. This last is a grand peculiarity of the gospel system. It searches out and instructs not only the poor who are scattered around among us, but those who are shut out from the world

The Society, said Mr. C., not only does well itself but it cuts out a great deal of work for others to do. It has examined into the abuses and faults of our State prisons, and set the Legislatures of many of the States at work in reforming them. It has led the way for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt, and for reform in county prisons;—and here we see its economy. By the Report we learn that our county juils are in great need of improvement. Of the 17 juils in this State, only two are reported as having regular religious instruction for the prisonegs; in two more, religious instruction for the prisonegs; in two more, religious instruction is occasionally given—and the remainder may be supposed to be entirely destitute. This neglect is a great proof of the want of such a Society.

He hoped ministers in the vicinity of jails would no longer neglect their duty towards their nunates.—
If they had forgotten them, this meeting and the Report of the Society would make them remember.—
If they have no time, they could set others about it; and if prevented by causes they could not control, it is high time the causes were removed. We have too long had the anomaly of heathenism and Christianity mixed together,—prisons, where men are kept from all religious instruction and churches on the same street.

ame street.

On motion of Horace Mann, Esq. one of the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, seconded by Hon, George Blake, it was

Resolved, That the practice of confining insane persons in airs and houses of corrections, with criminals and persons charged with the commission of crime, discards the distinction

of the insane.

Mr. Mann made some general remarks in relations to the great misfortune of those who lose their reason, and the ignorance of the public generally respecting the nature and remedy of insanity. He also spoke of the gradual increase of information on the subject, till, through the instrumentality of this Society, a public institution has been established at Worcester, where it has been fully proved that the disease may be easily cured, by proper treatment, and the danger-use manier, restored to be an orrangent to society.

Institution. tion of Rev. Mr. Blagden, seconded by Dr.

Resolved, That the American Penitentiary System is peculiarly calculated to promote the greatest good of the presoner, trom its admirable adaption to the philosophy of the mind.

Mr. Blagden explained that he meant by the highest good of the prisoner, his spiritual and eternal good, though if taken in a temporal sense only he considered it equally strong. The good effected by the system is chiefly by the power of contrast on the mind. The prisoner has been accustomed to do wrong, now he must do right; he has avoided thought, now he must think. And as he gradually becomes better, that thought which he once avoided as his greatest enemy, he now considers his best friend.

Hon. George Blake offered a few remarks respecting the great triumph of principle achieved in the recent act of the legislature of this State, in the abolishment of imprisonment for debt, which he attributed chiefly to the enlightened efforts of the Prison

ent of imprisonment for debt, which he authorized to the enlightened efforts of the Prisonelly to the enlightened efforts of the enlighten

Boston Seamen's Friend Society.

[We last week gave some notice of the annual mee of this Society. We now give some account of the spe-s on the occasion taken from the Watchman]

Mr. Withington spoke of the great impo Mr. Withington spoke of the great impor-tance of having seamen, who go to foreign and heathen lands, good men. With us there is a distinction between nominal Christians and those in whom the spirit of Christ dwells. But the heathen know of no such distinction; they pre-sume all who come from Christian countries to be Christians, and judge of the religion from the conduct of the individuals that fall in their way. Suppose a ship to approach their shores, whose officers and men are not men who love the Sa-viour, but who love strong drink, and are ready

entianty of the goopel system. It searches out and instruction toolly the poor who are scattered around among us, but those who are shut out from the work of the Prison Description. Society. And is the work of the Prison Description Society. And is the work of the Prison Description Society. And is the work of the Prison Description Society. And is the work of the Prison Description Society. And is the work of the Prison Description Society. And is the work of the Prison Description Society. And is the series of the Society of Society. And is the series of the Society of Society. The series of Society of Society of Society. The Society of Society of Society of Society. And is the series of Society of Society. The Society of Society of Society of Society. And is the series of Society of Society of Society. The Society of Society of Society of Society. The Society of Society of Society of Society of Society. The Society of Society of Society of Society. The Society of Society. The Society of Society. The Society of Socie

Congregational Pastoral Association.

One reason why seamen have been neglected One reason why seamen have been neglected so long, is because their character has been misunderstood. I am, said Mr. H. the only son of a sailor, and have seen much of them, and know something of their character. It has been common to call an uncommonly wicked person, "as bad as an old hardened sailor." Is the sailor more backed and the label of the sailor more backed and the sailor was bad as an old hardened sailor." common to call an uncommon, son, "as bad as an old hardened sailor." Is the sailor more hardened than all others of the human race? True, they are hardened to storms, they can stand without flinching in the midst of druger and death, and there are other things to which they may perhaps be hardened by use, among which we must reckon neglect, oppression and fraud. But that they are more than others hardened against kindness and good treatment, or against the truths of the gospel, when properly explained, is not the truth.

It is a very common thing for sailors to make and good resolutions that they will not get drunk when they go ashore, but will behave as they ought to do. But often before the ship is made fast, they are surrounded by a set of land-sharks, in the shape of keepers of bar-rooms and boarding-houses, who use every artifice to get them home with them, and encourage all sorts of wickelness, by which they can rob their poor wickelness, by which they can rob their poor there will not get such homes for sailors as these, to here. protect the virtuous portion of the community from them. Was there a robbery or a murder last night? Was a house broken open, and its inmates robbed and abused? It was not done by a sailor. Not one of these men did it;—nor oy a sailor. Not one of these men did it;—nor any one in a sailor's jacket, unless he put it on to hide his rascality. I would as soon trust my family alone among seamen, as with any other class of people. If they behave well, they will not be insulted, but will rather protect them if insulted by others.—Such is their character; such are the men with whom we have to do. If the truth is fairly explained to them, they will believe—they are easily converted.

Miscellany.

Qualifications for a Missionary. [The following extracts from a letter directed by mber of the Mission to the Marquesas islands, to the Missionary Society in Yale College, is forwarded to us for insertion in the Recorder. The letter was addressed to the Society in answer to the question-What are the necessary qualifications for a mis-

Molokai, Sandwich Islands, May 27, 1833. Motokai, Sandwich Islands, May 27, 1833.

I would say in the first place—let him who is desirous of becoming a missionary, give the subject a serious, thorough and prayerful consideration; let him go to the very bottom of his heart and search if there is any thing that can shake his confidence in the Redeemer, see whether he is ready and willing to become a Brainerd, Howard or a Paul, in trials of the flock if he is said to search the second of the search of t Brainerd, Howard or a Paul, in trials of the flesh; if he is, and can remain, firm as they did, then let him go to the heathen. Let him examine his natural temperament, and see wheth er he is inclined to dejection or discontent. If so, then so far it is unfavorable to his becoming a missionary, as his situation is often solitary and cheerless; and unless he is educated to live and labor alone, at the same time contending with difficulties and discouragements, he may

hearts to God. They will want to read the Bable first, to know all that it says, but if they understand the subject, they will give up their hearts first. Phrenologists say that the seat of ardent feeling is in the back part of the head. Now there are many preachers who seem only to preach to the back part of the head. They preach in such a manner as to reach the feelings of their audience, and dissolve them all in tears, but they do not come up to the front part of the head, to the region of consciousness. I always suspect myself, said William B. when I set my audience weeping, and see them leave the house admiring the eloquence of the speaker, and exclaiming "how beautiful!" The second point was their circumstances. Mr. B. first mentioned the unfavorable circumstances. They have not been judged correctly. They have been considered then as a lawless set of beings, who had no character to sustain or lose, and who were expected, as a matter of course to induge in every species of just and drunkenness, while on shore, till their money is gone, and then they must go to sea and get more. They have been made the dupes of bad men, who make a shift to secure to themselves the largest portion of their money. He considered they had no moral right to squander their money on had men, when good were to be found who would accommodate them as well. Their favorable circumstances were next ensidered. They believe in a particular providence; and they see more than all others the wonderful works of God. God seconds our efforts on every hand, shewing them his wonders on the mighty deep. When on ship board they are the peculiar subjects of law, and no law is broken but the punishment certainly follows. This prepares them for the government of God, whose holy law cannot be broken with impunity.

Rev. Leais Dwight, Secretary of the Prison be neither useful nor happy.

Or if he is naturally of a jealous or envious disposition and illy calculated to act in concert with others, it is so far unfavorable. For in the missionary life, there are more things to excite the turbulent dispositions, than any one is aware of, who has never made the trial. Ambition too, who has never made the trial. Ambition too, is to be looked at. But this needs no remarks. He would do well also to consider his constitution, especially if it is delicate: and in selecting a field, let him keep this in view. As for education, there is no kind of knowledge that is useful anywhere, that cannot be turned to good account here. Mr. ——says, let the foundation of education be broad and solid, by all means get a good knowledge of Hebrew and Greek, and a thorough knowledge of the Bible. In short, let the whole education be thorough, without regard to time, and you will be the gainer in the end. Demands are constantly made upon the resources of knowledge, when there be broken with impunity.

Rev. Leais Dwight, Secretary of the Prison
Discipline Society, rose, as he said, to correct a
mistatement, unintentionally made by one of the
former speakers, who had said that sailors were former speakers, who had said that sailors were not sent to prison by their landlords. He had seen many in different prisons in this state, who were impresented at the suits of their boarding house keepers. Some of them were, last November, in a cold room, without beds, fire, or windows to their cells. He had known of instances, in which females had been imprisoned for fletitious debts, by FEMALE LANDSHARKS, and sailors induced to pay the debts to release them, they the debtar and presented exception. pon the resources of knowledge, when there no time to acquire it. The Scriptures are not only to be translated, which of itself requires no small amount of learning, but school books and books of every description, both religious, moral and political are to be prepared for a race of beings who know as yet comparatively nothing but evil, but are just in a state to receive instruc-

them, that the debtor and pretended creditor might share his money between them. Rev. Mr. Patton, of New York, followed Mr. these islands, because I know less of others.

All their knowledge comes through their teach-Dwight, with a few remarks. He said that long ago, he thought there were societies enough, to find business for all to do, without establishing ers, and surely a proper foundation should be laid. It will at once be seen, that a thorough But now he could not see how they a man more extensively useful. It is also necessary to understand human nature in order to gain access to the natives, and exert a proper influence over them, as they are artful and well skilled in deception. There is no practical knowledge that will not render a man more useful, although it is not indispensably necessary. He must necessarily attend more to his family concerns here than in America, where he can get help when he wants it. A knowledge of the mechanical arts will make him more useful in his own family; also in teaching natives how to labor, he may perhaps be obliged to could get along without the Seamen's Friend Society. We can preach to those who stay at home, the sailor's business is to go away, and this Society must follow him up, and instruct him in all parts of the world. He had recently num in an parts of the word. He had recently used the chain as an illustration, while speaking of the various benevolent societies. He considered one end of the chain as made fast to the throne of God, and the other reaching to the throne of God, and the other reaching to the earth; the various societies are endeavoring to raise men to God by laboring together at this chain. Now he wanted the Seamen's Friend Society to take the end of the chain which has been laying on the earth for 1800 years, pass it could the earth and of the chain which has been laying on the earth for 1800 years, pass how to labor, he may perhaps be obliged to make the door of his own house, or do without one several months. A knowledge of farming too, would be of no small use in teaching a peo-ple who know nothing of cultivating the soil. ir round the earth, make a good tight sailor's except for kao and sweet potatoes-the chief productions of the islands

productions of the islands.

In selecting a help-mate to share the toils and trials of a missionary life, you will not forget the description of a female in the last chapter of Proverbs. But with a well cultivated mind, let her hands be well skilled in domestic affairs,

SKETCHES, ... No. I.

VISIT TO IPSWICH. Ms. Editos,—Knowing the general interest you take in the progress of sound learning, and the varied sources of prosperity to our beloved country, I am emboldened to send you an outcountry, I am emboldened to send you an out-line of a short visit to Ipswich. Ipswich is, for this country, a very ancient town, known to the original proprietors by the name of "Agawam," and first settled by the

town, known to the arms of "Agawam," and first settled by the name of "Agawam," and first settled by the partians, in March 1633, a little more than two hundred years ago. This was effected by John hundred years ago. This was there governor then governor hundred years ago. This was effected by John Winthrop, Esq. aided by twelve others at the instance of his father, who was then governor of the Old Colony, residing at Boston. In the following April this father and governor visited, on foot, through the woods, this little colony, to encourage and cherish its growth. And as "they had yet no minister" he himself "exercised by way of prophecy on the Sabbath."

Thus piously commenced this settlement; and this too under the kindly auspices of a complete understanding with the chief and natives of

Agawam.
The town of Ipswich contains about 3000 inhabitants. The central points of influence and of business lie on either side of a heautiful stream of business lie on either side of a beautist stream of water, called Ipswich River, cossed by a neat and substantial stone bridge. On the one side aclosel. We had a very interesting girl about

Whole No. 961.

stand the Village Hotel, two Court houses and stand the Village Hotel, two Court houses and the 'House of God' where the first church wor-ship, whose two hundredth Anniversary comes in Aug. of the present year: whose first mini-ter was Rev. Nathaniel Ward from Haverhill, ter was Rev. Nathanief Ward from Haverhill, England, a man of piety and somewhat accomplished scholar of Old Caudridge, and whose present minister is Rev. D. T. Kimball.—On the other side of this stream you find a bank, a Unitarian church of recent origin, and a house where the South Society since 1747, have worshiped the God of their Fathers,—whose first minister was Rev. John Willey, and whose present is Rev. Daniel Fitz. Ipswich has furnished 72 graduates at our Colleges, 28 of whom have been or are ministers. bave been or are ministers.

have been or are ministers.

Upon the stream stands also a somewhat extended stone Factory, employing some scores of hands in the manufactory of Uotton. All these things specially noticable, with many others of ordinary occurrence, such as some houses of handsome finish, some old ones recently refitted, and many others great and small, gone and going to dilandation show. Inswich gone and going to dilapidation, shew I pswich to be 'ancient as well as honorable,' and that just now I pswich begins to recruit and put forth unwonted signs of increasing prosperity. But what is of peculiar interest, in addition

Intelligence.

HINDOOSTAN.

[We make the following extracts from the London-Missionary Register for March. Mrs. Farrer is an English Missionary and has the care of a female school, at Nassuck, a large town midway bectween, but a little north of Bombay and Ahmednugger.]

Traits of Manners and Character in Hindoo Fe-

Mrs. Farrar thus relates one of her visits to a principal family at Nassuck:

A Brahmin who is friendly with the members of our Mission had promised he would one day introduce me to his wife. He invited me yes-

terday to meet her and a number of Brahain ladies, who assembled at his house to perform some ceremony in honor of Parvati, the wife of.

Siva. I did not approve of the occasion of the meeting; but idolatrous ceremonies are thus interwoven in all their intercourse; and Mr. Farrar thought it would be added. rar thought it would be well to avail myself of the present opportunity, as it might be an openrar thought it would be well to avail myself of the present opportunity, as it might be an open-ing for future intercourse. I told my Brahmin host, in presence of his friends, that though I was come by his invitation to visit his wife, I hoped it was understood that I paid no respect to the idolatrous ceremony; because I did not believe in their gods. He said that was fully understood.

believe in their gous. The same the understood.

But I was disappointed in the object of my visit: the women all kept aloof from me, as from a being of another species. I claimed the Brahmin's promise of introducing me to his wife. He beckoned to her, but she distiked to wife. He beckoned to her, but she disliked to approach me. I rose to meet her; when the Brahmin exclaimed, 'Oh mind you do not touch her?' She drew her garment over her face; and perceiving they were all afraid of pollution from my presence, I expressed a hope that another day we might have an opportunity of becoming better acquainted, and withdrew.

We have had again an invitation from our friend the Brahmin. Mrs. Mitchell and I went. The Brahmin assured us, that the only reason

The Brahmin assured us, that the only reason why the ladies would not converse with us was why the ladies would not converse with us was, that they were not accustomed to do so with strangers in presence of the muster of the house. I therefore, as politely as I could, requested him either to withdraw, or to allow us to go with the ladies into another apartment. He kindly consented to leave us alone with them; and I was much gratified to find them ready to converse freely. They asked me many questions; one of the first of which was, Why we wore no ornaments. I said it was not our custom; and that ed upon ornaments, a favorite subject among Mahratta ladies. They asked, also, if, among ees seem more intelligent than other women; and it is far easier to converse with them the with the other castes, as they use the same kind of expressions which we learn from the Pundit and from books.

Mrs. Farrar alludes, on another occasion, to

this love of finery; which is, however, very com-monly attended, in the Devotees of a showy but

of outward adorning of platting the hair, and of wearing of gold; and this taste seems to be inucearing of gold; and this taste seems to be the stilled into them from their earliest years. I to-day asked a little girl who was reading to me about the hare, why it had long ears? So undesitatingly replied, "To wear plenty of earrings." The Pundit remarked, that were the rings." The Fundt remarked, that were the neither-millstone a gem, the females of his na-tion would hang it about their necks. But per-sonal cleanliness seldom seems to enter into their idea of beauty; about of gold and silver bangles, with pearls and gems, is the height of their ambition and admiration!

False Sensibility and real Inhumanity united. The following instances of this mixed character are given by the Missionaries, as illustrative

of the utterly perverted and wrong state of feel-ing among idolators.

In a dark narrow lane leading to Ram's tem-ple, we met, this evening, a poor cow with a broken leg; every step seemed to give it pain; but it suffered to linger on its painful existence broken leg; every step seemed to give it pain; but it suffered to linger on its painful existence as it would be sacrilege to put an end to its misery. The sticks of Mr.—'s sepoys were immediately lifted to strike the inoffensive creature, though they believe it to be an incumation of the Deity. There is a great show of pity, or rather great pretensions to it, among the Hindoos; yet they will occasionally exercise the most wanton, unprovoked, and cold-blooded cruelty, not only upon the dumb creation, but upon the weak and helpless of their own species. A poor ass strayed one day into a whent-field: the owner of the property, or some one to whom the ass did not belong, immediately tied her legs, and threw her into a neighboring well; and lamed her poor little foal with cruel beating.

A short time before we came to Nassuck, a woman was brought to the native doctor of this place, whose busband, because she had refused to draw water, had bored a bole through her nose, and, threading a string through the perforation, led her in this manner to the tank. Her mother-in-law held her while the cruel deed was perpetrated.

deed was perpetrated.

Dreadfut Depravity of Idolaters. Dreadfut Deprenity of Idomers.

A more awful view can scarcely be given of the immorality not merely tolerated, but taught, by Hindoo Idolatry, than is furnished by the following statement from the Missionary circle at Nassuck:

ent by the assembly; and indeed they declined on their behalf. He gave a brief history of the majority and the minority then belonging to the Presbytery of Philadelphia.

The the presbytery of Philadelphia. and thus have an opportunity of gaining a com-fortable and honest maintenance. I had held out this prospect to her; but a few days ago, I found that the wretched girl had been married to an idol; that is, dedicated to the service of the temple, and devoted to prostitution. I sent for the mother and daughter, and implored them not to throw away their own souls. I offered to take the girl into our service, and to maintain her; the poor child seemed willing to comply, but the mother was inexorable. It had cost her she said, 500 rupees to devote this victim to the gods; she is now their property, and the wages of her iniquity support the family. I said, "How can you, her mother, bear to give up your own child to shame and everlasting contempt?" She answered, "She had been married to the gods. ried to the gods; among us, there is no shame attached to the practice.

Proceedings of the General Assembly. In the Recorder of May 24, we noticed the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. We now give some account of its doings.

The Assembly was opened with a sermon by the Moderator, Rev. Wm. A. M'Dowell, D. D. from Psalms exxii. 6: "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem." The preacher argued from this Jerusalem." The preacher argues from this text the duty of praying for the prosperity of the church. He inquired: I. What is implied in the prosperity of the church, or what is necessary to its prosperity? and II. gave some reasons for praying for it. To the prosperity of following things were nec ry: 1. External tranquillity, or freedom fro oppression. 2. Internal peace and unity. 3. Purity was essential to the prosperity of the church. 4. The presence of Christ by his Spirit is absolutely essential to the prosperity of

the church.

II. The reasons adduced for praying for the prosperity of the church, were: 1. The good of the members of Christ's family. "For my com-panions' sake." 2. The glory of God is inti-mately connected with the prosperity of the church. 3. The best interests of the human family are identified with the prosperity of the

About 200 delegates, 125 clerical and 75 lay were reported as present; besides 11 corresponding members. The corresponding members besides the two from England are as follows besides the two from England are as follows Connecticut-Cyrus Vale, Roswell Whitmore John Blatchford.—Massachusetts—Parson Cooke.—New Hampshire-John Woods.—Ver

Cooke,—New Hampsnire-John Woods,—Ver-mont--Willard Child.-Reformed Dutch Church --Win, McMurray, D. D.—Maine-Swan L. Pomeroy.—Rhode Island—John Starkweather, Mr. Latta inquired why commissioners had been received from three Presbyteries in Phila delphia, and moved that the subject be referred to a select committee.

Br. 5ohn McDowell stated, in explanation,

that the two Presbyteries known to this Assem-bly at its last session had been by the Synod of Philadelphia amalgarated and divided geogra-phically. The former Second Presbytery had appealed from that act of Synod within the time specified by the constitution. The whole subect would come up in connection with the ar peal, and he hoped that it would not be ur

peal, and he hoped that it would not be urged, upon them at this stage of their business. Dr. Ely concurred with him. The motion of Mr. Latta for reference was put and lost.

The house proceeded to the appointment of a Moderator. Dr. Ely nominated the Rev. Philip Lindsley, D. D. of Tennessee. Others were also nominated, but asked permission to decline. Dr. Lindsley was then unanimously elected without calling the roll.

Dr. Ety informed the Assembly, that he had

Dr. Ely informed the Assembly that he had Dr. Ely informed the Assembly that he had received a letter from the Congregational Union of England and Wales, acceding to the proposal to appoint delegates, and also through Dr. Peters a letter informing him of the appointment of the Rev. Andrew Reed, of London, and the Rev. James Matheson, of Durham, as delegates from that body. As these gentiemen had arrived in this country, and were present, he moved that they be recognized as delegates, and invited to sit as corresponding members, on the same terms as delegates from other corresponding bodies. The motion having been seconded and The motion having been seconded an adopted, Dr. Ely proceeded to introduce ther or and to the Assembly

to the Moderator and to the Assembly.

Friday.-The reports from delegates to corresponding bodies having been called for, Dr. Elystated that he had last year the pleasure of being appointed, with Dr. McAuley, delegate to the Congregational Union of England and Wales, but circumstances had prevented his leaving this country, which he extremely regretted. He was, however, compensated in some was, however, compensated in some measure for this disappointment, by the very great pleasure he felt in meet from that body on this floor. meeting th intention of his colleague (he believed) to fulfil the appointment, but his recent settlement in Murray street, New York, had detained him in

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Report of Union Theological Seminary.—The mber of students connected with the Semina-during the last year, has been 43. In this Board are happy to express to the General Assembly their belief that there has been among the young men during the year, an elevated tone of pious feeling, and a growing devotedness to the · Christ, evinced by a diligent im provement of time, a prevalence of brotherly love, and a readiness to profit by every suitable opportunity of doing good. Ten have devoted themselves to foreign missions.

The following papers, among others were re-

cision of Synod. The Assembly was reminded by the Moderator that they were about to pro-ceed to important business, and orged to remem-ber their high character as a court of JeansChrist, Monday, May 19.—The Assembly proceed-ed to hear the second Presbytery of Phila-delphia in support of their complaint and ap-peal from the decision of synod.

cision of syncel.

pent from the decision of synod.

Dr. Ely, is opening the matter in behalf of
the Presbytery, gave a brief history of the case.
He stated that several years since the Rev. Albert Barnes, while settled in New Jersey, and
connected with the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, preached and published a sermon on "the way of salvation." Soon after the publication of this sermon, Mr. Rames was called to take the pas-tural cheese. church in Philadelphia, When on of forwarding the call came before the question of forwarding the can came before the Presbytery of Philadelphia, the sermon was objected to as containing heresy. This gave rise to discussion and much contention, and the matter was finally brought before the General matter was finally isought before the demonstration of 1831, on a complaint by the minority against the majority of the Presbytery of Philadelphia. The character of this dissension was adelphia. The character of this dissension was such that in deciding on his complaint it was among other things "resolved, that it will be expedient as soon as the regular steps can be taken, to divide the Presbytery in such way as will be best calculated to promote the peace of the ministers and churches belonging to the Presbytery." The Synod of Philadelphia in Oct. 1831, having met at Baltimore refused to allow of such a division as was judged expediately. There were parties in this house, the ultra orthodox, the new school men, and the moderate or peace men. But he belonged to neither, for on the puestions before the house he could go with neither. He could not go even with Dr. Green and Mr. Latta, men that he loved, and who deserved love from all good men.

Mr. M. then pursued his argument, on the part of the synod.

Thursday afternoon.—It being in order for

the Presbytery of Philadelphia.

To the assembly of 1832 the minority of the Synod complained against the majority for not granting such a division as the assembly of 1831 had judged expedient; and they prayed that their complaint might be issued if the formation of the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia This complaint was sustained, and is-This complaint was sustained, and is ed in such a formation as the complainants mode of redressing the grievances complained of, the assembly of 1832, "Resolved, That said 2d Presbytery of Philadelphia is hereby declar-

ed to belong to the Synod of Philadelphia, and is attached to the same as an integral part thereof." The Synod of Philadelphia being met at Lew-istown, Pa. on the following October, 1832, undertook to nullify this proceeding of the General Assembly, by declaring it unconstitutional, and by refusing its members any place in the Synod, unless they would renounce their own Presbyterial existence, and the authority by

Which it was originated.

Of this rejection of the Second Presbytery and nullification of the act of the assembly, the Presbytery complained to the assembly of 1833.

Here it was fondly hoped that our difficulties would cease: This reasonable hope has been disappointed. Two of our ministers and one elwere present in the 'meeting of the Synod at der were present in the inecting of the Synod at Columbia on the 31st of October, and on the 1st of November, and were not allowed the right of sitting and acting as members. Ou the 2d of Nov, the synod adopted, after a preamble, the following resolutions:

a preamble, the following resolutions:

Therefore, Reaofred, 1. That while this Synod reproduct
and condemn both the principle on which the Preshytery
of Philadelphia was divided, and also the exercise of onwarrantable authority by the Assembly in dividing the
Preshytery, yet regarding the peculiar circumstances of
this case, the Synod do hereby receive the Second Preshytery of Philadelphia as a constituent member of this body.

2. Resolved, That in the exercise of the right of Synod to
divide and unite Preshyteries, this Synod do hereby unite
the Second Preshytery of Philadelphia, with the Preshyteries thus
united to be known as the Preshytery of Philadelphia.

3. Resolved, That in the exercise of the same recentive.

Resolved, That in the exercise of the same pre-he synod do hereby divide the said Presbytery of I thin by the line of Market street in the city of I thin and that the ministers and charches south of

was designed to unite the Second Presbytery Philadelphia, with the Presbytery of Philadelphia; and take from our care any of the can-didates, licentiates, ministers, and churches be-longing to the same, we appeal to the General

Assembly.

Dr. Ely then proceeded to show that the act
of Synod from which the Presbytery appeals is
unconstitutional, and that the General Assembly oneousitutional, and that the General Assembly
has a constitutional right to form a Pre-bytery.

Dr. Ely was followed by Rev. Mr. Patterson,
Mr. Stout an elder, and Rev. Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Winchester, in behalf of the synod

naintained that over this case in its presen form, the assembly had no jurismettor, should dismiss it as irrelevant. Appeal could be taken only from a judicial decision. But here the proceedings had been wholly legislative, and could be considered in no other light.

Mr. W. then adverted to the principle upon the Existence of Presbytery had been made. form, the assembly had no juri-

which the division of Presbytery had been made. It was called elective affinity. It did not need a chemist to tell the meaning of this phrase in ecclesiastical affairs. It can refer only to doctrine, ecclesiastical polity, or personal attachment. We were told yesterday, that it refers to doctrinal differences, and we must take gentlemen at their word. Is it competent then for the assembly to divide a Presbytery on this principle. ciple? Is it competent for them to say, sor not; and we will divide you accordingly? Shall a principle be thus adopted which will divide the whole church? Divisions were comparatively nown until the assembly thus proclain m, and by their act perpetuated th ing party against party, -for the sake of making cace! If it is determined to divide the church, t would be better to begin with the general as-embly, and not cut off limb after limb, leaving angled members in constant collision with

Thus we see the ground on which the nullifiers of the acts of the General Assembly take.
Mr. W. was followed by Mr. Bradford, Rev.
Mr. Latta and Dr. Magraw, on the part of the This occupied the time to Wednesday

Wednesday May 21.- The morning was spent public religious exercises, in the following

the meeting by the Moderator.

2. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ostrom.

3. Reading a portion of Scripture by the Rev. James Morrison.

4. Exhortation by the Rev. Cyrus Mason.

5. Prayer and Hymn by the Rev. Mr. Whittenore.

Exhortation by the Rev. Thos. F. Scott. . Reading the Scriptures by the Rev. Mr.

9. Exhortation by the Rev. Mr. Reed, of

ondon, 10. Cancluding prayer, hymn, with the doxogy and benediction by Phelps.

The house resumed the unfinished business

the 24 Presbytery of Philadelphia.

Rev. Dr. Green, from the minority of synod, said, that believing it had been most fully shown, that in this case, in its present form, the house had no jurisdiction; he should decline

entering at all upon the question.

Rev. Mr. Gilbert said, that to understand The following papers, among others were referred to the judicial committee:

Appeal and complaint of the 2d Presbytery of Philadelphia, against the Synod of Philadelphia, Appeal of J. L. Wilson and others in the case of Dr. Beecher.

Appeal and reasons of P. L. Wilson and others in the case of Dr. Beecher.

Appeal and reasons of P. L. Wilson and others in the case of the Rev. George Beecher.

A letter was received and read from the Presbytery of New Branswick (Br. America.) and referred to a committee to prepare a reply.

Saturday, May 17.—The house proceeded to the order of the day which was the napseal of the second Presbytery of Philadelphia from the decision of Synod. The Assembly was reminded by the Molerator that they were about to proceed to important business, and urged to remember their high character as a court of Jesus Christ, Manday, May 19.—The Assembly proceed-to important business, and urged to remember their high character as a court of Jesus Christ, Manday, May 19.—The Assembly proceed-to important business, and urged to remember their high character as a court of Jesus Christ, Manday, May 19.—The Assembly proceed-to important business, and urged to remember their high character as a court of Jesus Christ, Manday, May 19.—The Assembly proceed-to important business, and urged to remember their high character as a court of Jesus Christ, Manday, May 19.—The Assembly proceed-to important business, and urged to remember the proposed immediate and unqualified submission to the Assembly. This party consisted also of a meeting have been called a "peace measure;" and that the moderate men all but one voted for it, and that to measure; and taken of members in Synod, out of a synod of nearly 200 members; these were divided into three nearly equal parties. The first he would cail Dr. Green's party, represented by Dr. G. sresolutions, which the speak christ have been called a "peace measure;" and that the understand the second Presbytery and the ultras voted against it. Now there were portessated by Dr. G. at once as an integral part of the synod. third party, represented by Mr. Engles' resolutions, and which may be called the constitutional pretext party, proposed substantially the same end with Dr. Green and M'Calla, but under a different form. Their plan was to submit to the assembly, so far as to receive the preshytery, then amalyamata is not seen by tery, then amalgamate it with the old Presby tery, and lastly form a new one, by geograph

May 22.- The assembly took up the order of the day—the appeal and complaint of the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia. Rev. Mr. W. ond Presbytery of Philadelphia. Rev. Mr. W. L. McCaLLA said he came there with great bodily weakness, and also unexpectedly and without time for preparation, so that his remarks would be more profix than he could wish. He had not designed to make any introductory remarks, but circumstances had occurred which seemed to render it necessary. There were three parties in this house, the ultra orthodox, the new school men and the wedgesters asset.

of the case, and remarked on a few points that required attention.

During the course of his arguments, he was several times interrupted by Mr. Bradford, to make explanations.

Dr. Ely followed in a few remarks in reply to Mr. Winchester.

Dr. Ely having finished, and the other members of 2d Presbytery waiving further remarks, it was on motion resolved that the parties be now considered as withdrawn from the house.

Eridan marning, 28d Man.—The medicates.

Friday morning, 23d May.-The moderate Friday morning, 23d May.—The moderator now reminded the assembly of the solemnity of their duty as a judicial court, and that they should be free from all bias. The temporary clerk proceeded to call the roll, which consumed the remainder of the day, until the hour of ad-

ournment.

Saturday.—The assembly proceeded in callng the roll to give the members an opportunity to express their opinion on the appeal and complaint of the 2d Presbytery of Philadelphia. complaint of the 2d Presbytery of Philadelphia. Monday morning May 26.—The calling of the roll was finished, and the vote being taken on sustaining the complaint, the vote was found to be ayes 118, noes 57. The question was then taken on sustaining the appeal, and decided also in the affirmative—ayes 90, noes Sl. A committee of seven was appointed to prepare a minute on the subject for the adoution of the assembly, consisting of Messrs. Tucker, Phelps, Williamson, W. Wylie, A. A. Campbell, White and Wilson.

Mr. Brown gave notice that the minority

Mr. Brown gave notice that the minority

would enter a protest.

Monday afternoon.—Dr. Tucker, from the committee appointed to prepare a minute, expressive of the views of the house in reference to the appeal and complaint of the 2d Presby-tery in Philadelphia, reported the following res

lutions.

Resolved, 1. That the appeal and complaint of the 2

with the Presbytery or running with the Presbytery or That this resolution shall not be so construed as That this resolution shall not be so construed as the presbytery, which was con still the presbytery with the presbytery with the presbytery of the presby On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Bayless, from

the Presbytery of Louisville appeared and took his seat. Mr. Bayless said it was his p inful duty to announce that his colleague, the Rev. James L. Marshall, while on his way to this city as a delegate to this assembly, had been taken ill and died after a very short illness.

Ordination of Missionaries.—Mr. Mason, from the control of the control of

Ordination of Missionaries.—Mr. Mason, from the committee to whom was referred oy erture No. 3, being an application from the Syriod of Ohio, requesting that the young men who are sent to them as missionaries with a view to set-tlement, may have their ordination deferred un-I they come within their bounds, reported the

Case of Dr. Beecher .- The indicial commite also reported on judicial business, viz., e appeal of Joshua L. Wilson and others gainst the decision of the Synod of Cincin nati, the case of Dr. Beecher, that they have examined the same, and are of opinion that Dr. Wilson and others were not a party in the case, and consequently cannot constitutionally append, and recommend that they have leave to with-raw their appeal. This report was adopted.

Next Assembly to meet at Piltsburg.--On

tion, after some debate, it was resol he next General Assembly meet at Pittsburgh, in the first Presbyterian church, on the third Thursday in May next. DELEGATES TO CORRESPONDING BODIES.

The following gentlemen are selected to represent the General Assembly in the respective Ecclesistical bo-dies with which the Assembly holds stated corresndence.
General Association of Connecticut. -- Rev.

rles Phillips, Rev. John Breckinridge, and R.ev. Fuesday in June.

General Association of Massachusetts.—Rev. Charles Phillips, and Rev. John Breckinridge. Me eing in Lee, Berkshire Co., on the fourth Tuesday

General Conference of Maine. - Rev. William eill, D. D. Meeting at Bath on the fourth Tuesd ay

June. Ecangelical Consociation of Rhode Island. — ev. Charles Phillips. Meeting second Tuesday in

June.

General Association of New Hampshire.—
Rev. Mark Tucker, D. D. Meeting at Meredith
Bridge on the first Tuesday of September.

General Convention of Vermont.—Rev. Mark
Tucker, D. D. Meeting at Brandon, on the second a September.

I Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church.

General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church.
-Rev. Robert G. Armstrong, and Mr. George Zub-iskie. Met on Wedhesday last, in New York.
General Synod of the German Reformed Ch. Rev. Francis Herron, D. D., and Rev. Matthe

Brown, D. D.

Congregational Union of England and Wales.

Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, and Rev. Gardin: r

The Alternates of these last, are Rev. Dr. Ely, and Rev. Dr. McCartee.

Revivals.

Dennysville, Me .- Extract from a letter to the Portland Mirror, dated May 13, 1834

Three years last fall, this people succeeded in aving the gospel ministry established among hem. This had never been done before and nuch interest was felt in the subject; and although it required quite an effort, for a people God came down, a revival commenced and our church was enlarged by an accession of more We had but just commenced the building of

when God was again plea a meeting house when God was again pleased to visit us by the influences of his Spirit. The revival commenced about the first of February. The work moved silently on, with very little excitement indeed, till Monday the tenth of March, at which time a protracted meeting ommenced. Last Sabbath nineteen persons were added to

ur church, fourteen of whom are heads of fam lies; perhaps as many more will come forward at our next communion season, and the proba-bility is, the number of our church will be in-creased by this revival by nearly fifty additions Brunswick,-"The work of God does not

Dunwick.— The work of God does not cease. The college continues to be thesse i. More than 20 of the students are said to give evidence of recent, conversion; and there are several hopeful subjects in the town, among whom are numbered men of character and in-

fluence in society." -ib.

The revival at Kennebunk port is in happy In Shelburne Academy, Franklin co. Mass.

A recent communication from Brown University, says, "The whole number of students in college, this term, is 180; of these, 60, at its commencement, were irreligious, of whom 30 have been converted, so that out of 130 students, 100 are hopefully pious. Of the remaining 30, some are serious.—Star.

Levistia mec

Norwich, Ct .- We witnessed, on the first Sab-Nervich, Ct.—We witnessed, on the first Sabbath in this month, the admission of 47 members by profession, to the 2d Congregational Church in Norwich. These were some of the first ingatherings of the fruits of the late extraordinary revival in that place. They number about 250 hopeful converts. Among those admitted to the church was one whose hair was whitened with age, and those just blooming into life, and a young Spaniard of accomplished manners, who had lived till within, a few months in all the darkness of the Roman faith.—Rel. Intel.

Hadlume, Ct.—Extract from a letter to the Editor Hadlyme, Ct .- Extract from a letter to the Edito

of the Connecticut Observer.

Near the close of Nov. last, it was eviden Near the close of Nov. last, it was evident that some of the church began to feel the importance of being more entirely consecrated to God. This feeling continued to increase, though not observed by most of the church, till the 25th Dec., when a protracted meeting commenced with our Baptist brethren. At this meeting it was soon apparent that God was there. Christians prayed and sinners were hopefully converted. This was only as the beginning of good days to us. The majority of the Congrégation at Church now felt that the Lord had a work for them to do and they resolved to do it. for them to do and they resolved to do it .-Prayer, we believe, dictated by the Spirit, was unceasingly offered unto God. The effica influences of the Holy Ghost were experie and sinners were converted unto God, number of hopeful conversions I will m number of nopelli conversions I will not an empt to state. Four have joined the Baptist Church, six or eight the Methodist class, and twenty-six the Congregational Church. We think some more will be led to confess Christ before men at our next season of communion.

R. S. Crampton.

P. S.—It has frequently been said that a re vival of religion and a singing school cannot both continue in the same place. But our ex-perience will not accord with this sentiment. They have both continued in this place for three successive months.

Religion in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 19, 1834.—A pro-tracted meeting commenced in Mr. Noble's church on Thursday evening last.—The opening sermon wa preached by Rev. J. N. Danforth, (former pastor, preached by Rev. J. N. Danforth, (former pastor,) from the text, Nehemiah i: 4,—" And it came to pass, when I heard these words, that I sat down and wept and mourned certain days, and fasted and prayed before the God of heaven." The meeting was solenn, & promised well. On Friday evening, Rev. Mr. Gallagher, of Cincinnati, and on Saturday evening, Rev. Mr. Nelson, from Missouri, preached to attentive audicincients. diences. The meetings will be continued some days, and it is hoped will exert a salutary influence upon

and it is hoped will exert a salutary influence upon this city, whose moral atmosphere is adtracted with politics and fashion. Let the Spirit of God interpose, and how would the desert blossom as the rose? Some members of the Senate and of the House have been seen at these meetings, but we need a uni-versal shaking. As yet there has been no great outeaking of iniquity, but we have had, for so ears that the ungovernable passions of two member of the House from a western state (Callengues) would ers to pray for our public men. They pre-emi

BOSTON RECORDER. Saturday, June 7, 1834.

To Correspondents .- Our desire to place before our read the Anniversaries, and the substance of the doings of the General Assembly, has obliged us to defer several Commuications we had intended for this paper.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

We last week gave some notice of this meeting and he substance of Rev. Mr. Matheson's address. We now add the following, which will be read with much

Rev. Mr. Winslow of Ceylon moved the follow Resolved. That in view of the great facilities for

Tract operations among heathen nations, and in view of the fact that millions will die in ignorance and sin, before the Lord Jesus Christ can be made known to them in any other way; it is our solemn duty to do all we can to send them evangelical tracts the present

Tract and other kindred Societies that, 'The field is the world.' They are now each beginning to take its own part in the promotion of the Redeemer's king-dom. Hitherto, it has all fallen on the Missionary Societies. The Missionaries have had the preparing of tracts, the printing and the distribution of the Bible and tracts, all on their hands, besides teaching and superintending the schools, and performing the ministerial office.

of the gift of tongues. It is to send forth its tracts and its Bibles to go where the living preacher is denied access. In Japan, they are a reading people, more so than in New England,-Yes, Sir, more so than in New England. On their journeys even, they sume courage to ask her husband, how he liked it; are accustomed to read and write. China too is beginning to lift up her voice. Witness the ardor and success of Gutzlaff In China, though there are 70 Convert.) The next Sabbath found him, for the first different dialects, all read the same language. Like our Arabic figures, their characters are known and read by all. India too is open to receive tracts.

To show the value of tracts, Mr. W. related an anecdote of a brahmin, who had made a vow to his god, never to speak. He was so hely that he could travel about naked, and he was an object of worship to the people. He had gone into a temple, with a resolution never to leave it. A tract which had strayed into the temple, arrested his attention; he read it, and saw the folly of his self-righteous sanctity. The result was, his renouncement of his religion, and his conversion to Christianity; and now he is a preacher of the gospel. The account of this brahmin's conversion was put into a tract. This was read by a little boy, and went to his conscience. He now is a reader of tracts and the Bible; (that is, a kind of lay

To show the extent to which the tract operations may be carried in India, Mr. W. stated that there are now 200 missionaries in eastern Asia, and nearly all of them able to prepare tracts: and in Ccylon alone 20 or 30 might be constantly employed in distributing them. In the churches are 400 members, and in the schools 25000 children. In these schools, tracts are used as reading books.

Mr. W. also related the account published in the Recorder some years since, of a young lady who was serious; and whose father by the gift of a new silk gown, bribed her to make a visit to an uncle at a disince. Her convictions passed away. She was soon taken sick; and on her death bed caused the silk dress to be brought into the room. 'There,' said she to her father, ' is the price of my soul.' This account In Shelburne Academy, Franklin co. Mas: 4 a recent work of grace has been enjoyed. The e Principal, (a late student at Newton Theological Seminary,) says in the Watchman, that of 44 Baptists in the Academy, "a considerable number are studying for the ministry." May the Lord of the harvest add many more to the number who being called of God to the work, shall hereafter enter the whitened field, and turn many to righteousness.—Chr. Sec.

was translated and printed in a tract; and was read by a scholar in one of the Ceylon schools. It carried conviction to his conscience. He went to his mother. She was alarmed. Told him he must not think of such things; he would lose his cast; he must give it up. "Mother," said he, "I can't give it up. See what that tract says. I can't sell my soal for cast."—This boy is now a saperintendent of schools. was translated and printed in a tract; and was read

Mr. W. then detailed some of the horrid ceremonies and abominations of the Hindoos, all under the garb of religion; and the enormous amount, half a million sterling or more than two millions of dollars, sometimes expended at a single festival. On these cessions, many tracts can be distributed. Mr. W. said that he himself had distributed, at a temple on one morning, 1500 tracts.

Rev. Dr. PETERS of New York, seconded the notion. He spoke of the facilities we now enjoy for ract distributions; and of the necessity of immediate ction. Millions will die before we can reach them.

He then spoke of the operations of the press. It is nt twenty years, said he, since the first religious paper in the world (the Recorder) was established. Now they are multiplied and circulated by thousands. The irculation of tracts followed. In alluding to the fatilities for printing tracts, Mr. P. spoke of the rapidity and quantity which may be struck off by means of stereotype plates and the power press. The number which may thus be struck off in a day, is almost

We talk, said Dr. P., of our liberality in our benevolent operations. But what is \$66,000 a year for the tract cause in this country? Why three merchants in Boston could give it, and not feel the poorer. You talk of great efforts, in sending \$30,000 dollars worth of tracts into foreign lands. It would seem that you cared nothing about the poor heathen, who are daily dying and perishing forever. We have few among us that yet know any thing about liberality.

Rev. Mr. REED of London, moved the following

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge the gratefully acknowledge the ground acknowledge the goodness of God in blessing tracts to the spiritual henefit of so many of our fellow men; and that duty to Christ and love to souls, require us to use with increased faithfulness and prayer, this important means of promoting the Redeemer's kingdom.

Mr. R. commenced by saying, that we should natually expect our meetings, so continued from day to day, would become wearisome, and the audience would diminish. But such we observe is not the fact. The meetings are more numerously attended from day to day; and we may hope that Christian feeling is also on the increase.

In enumerating the advantages of these meetings, Mr. R. mentioned as not the least important, that the attention of the world is arrested by them. They are struck with the spectacle, and wonder what it means. To satisfy their curiosity, they are induced to turn aside and see what Christians are a doing to attract such increasing and crowded audiences, from day to day. Thus they learn something of the Christians' spirit and of the Christians' doings. During the continuance of such a series of meetings in England, a man of the world passing by, who had observed the frequent assembling, seeing the house lighted, said; What, meeting again.' Yes, said Mr. R. we wil eet, and meet again, and again, and again.

It was a remark of Bonaparte, said Mr. R., that the British know not a defeat, and so it is with the Americans. They know no defeat. We Christians in all our repulses never give the ground. We serve a victorious Lord. We are engaged in a victorious Mr. R. then addressed Christians, and enco

and strove to make them enlist under the banner of such a Lord, and in such a glorious cause. I once knew a youth, said Mr. R. that had been piously educated, who left his father's roof at the age

of sixteen, to reside in a great Metropolis, where he was surrounded with numerous temptations. He had learned the way to the theatre. (Let me say to my young friends, added Mr. R. that the way to the theatre is the way to ruin.) One of Dr. Watts' little tracts was put into his hands; he read it and was convinced of his error. That boy who became a reacher of the gospel is the speaker who has now the onor to address you.

This annunciation produced a thrill of sympathy nd joy through the congregation; that such a man, the author of " No Fiction," should be so snatched om the threshold of destruction. I love, continued Mr. R. and I have reason to love the tract cause.

Here Mr. R. stated that he had written severa ects, and the occasions that called them forth, and oned he should again write tracts.

He was placed over a congregation, within the nits of which were many who would not attend pubworship, and to whom he could not gain access He had once preached a series of plain practical disourses to his people. When they were finished, he ondensed them and put them in the form of a tract and d them published. At the close of a public service he caused the tract to be distributed to his people, with the request that it might be carried home for the e of those who would not attend his instructions in the sanctuary. A lady took home a copy; and hand ing it to her husband said;' Since you are not willing to hear our minister preach, I have brought you one of his tracts to read.' He took it, and leaning forward reclining on his elbow, attentively read it through His wife was full of anxiety, and could scarcely as when he interrupted the silence by saying, ' that is not my character.' (The tract was entitled the Young time beside his wife at church; and in a short time he enrolled himself as a follower of the Savions

I have reason, sir, Mr. R. repeated, to love tracts and the tract cause.

He then gave some details of tract operations i England. He had a servant in his family who made his constant practice to distribute 300 tracts a month. A friend, a minister of the gospel, distributes 1000 tracts a month. He knew a youth whose income was 500 a year [more than \$2000] who during nine months of last year, had walked seven thousand miles; established seventy village tract epositories: and distributed eight thousand tracte In Switzerland, he knew of persons of high rank and great property, who were accustomed to spend 3 nonths in the year walking from village to village,

and from house to house, distributing tracts. The tract cause, he said, is advancing and we ave abundant encouragement to labor for its advancement. It is in accordance with the operations of Providence, that great effects should be accomplished by mall means. Why is this? It is that the Lord's hand may be seen, superintending and guiding the whole with wisdom.

This allusion to Providence, afforded Mr. Reed a ine opportunity to speak on the subject of prayer. We believe Mr. R. never lets such an occasion pass, without saying something on prayer. It is impossible to describe on paper, the solemn impression this appeal made; we therefore must leave it to the imagnation of our readers. We will simply say, Mr. Reed's remarks on prayer, on the different occasions, have ach time novelty and variety.

Mr. R. concluded by saying, that we think too fondly of what we have done, and forget of what we ought to have done. We have greater reason to repent for what we have not done, than to take praise o ourselves for what little we have done. We in all hings come far short of our duty.

To learn what is duty, we need constantly to recur to first principles. We must be goverened by a love to souls; we must look at the true character of man;

and must remember and million Rev. Mr. PATTON of New York then

he following resolution. Resalred. That the late can Tract Society in New York, to family in the Southern States with on bound volumes, and to raise \$30,000 to tract operations in foreign and pag our cordial approbation, and must be this society will raise at least \$8000.

At the commencement, Mr. P. stated st peared for Rev. Mr. Plummer of Virginia, cting to be here to present the first part olution. But as Providence forbad Mr. oming, he requested Mr. Patton to come In answer to the question, what he should after enumerating several particulars, he to give us a thousand dollars.' We want if us a little seed corn, and it will come up, an lentiful crop; and then we will pay it a with great increase.*

All I have got to say is, will you give his y? While waiting as if for a reply. e around on the chairman and or ants on the stage.] Ah yes. I see !! mile. The money is pledged.

Mr. P. then concluded by speaking or appropriation. While the secretary eport, he said, and I looked up and saw ying, [alluding to the Chinese trace thrown simultaneously from all parts of the we last week mentioned] I thought What, have the angels in heaven, bee rinting tracts, and seat them to us by this Turning to the audience, he added, what

o with these tracts? You cannot read them. all you, take them home, and think of Ch ray over them. Mr. P. concluded by flatte ston people for resolving to give 8.000 30,000 dollars for the foreign effort; and at ime telling them how easily they could ling his praises with censures for not nd engaging with more zeal and reading the fields which Providence is opening Owing to the lateness of the hour, Mr. Pr ppose, felt constrained to indulge in strains n order to prevent weariness on the part of ence. Many good people, however, felt grieve

o much levity was indulged, after the saleman See a statement of Dr. Wisner in another

f Rev. Mr. Reed.1

This society held its annual meeting on Th e 29th ult. The Report we gave last week Rev. Dr. PETERS of New York, on a accept the Report, remarked; that the of Sabbath Schools is a Christian effort, or nary importance. It goes to the forch ety; to the formation of the character and of the young. He remarked on the phil noral training, and adduced examples to es sitions, to show that the character of them v bad, and the eminently good, is to be es erred to their former training. Rev. Mr. Topp, of Northan

neeting with much force and effect on the coconversion of children to Christ. The under Providence, he said, are in the bands of f ans. He spoke of the facilities for giving the pre direction to the youthful mind, and the influ nust have in after life. It will take away the Howed passion of pride and ambition, and of mammon. He portrayed, in vivid color haracter and influence of a generation rained in Sabbath Schools. He alluded, by llustration, to the immortal Edwards, who he influence of Edwards on the children a sors of his church in Northampton; the whose labors, he [Mr. T.] was penn His congregation had lately been blessed vival, which numbered seventy from the school. One class of sixteen young me port] all over 16 years of age, who at the neat of the revival, roted that they woo ome pious during this revival, were a verted. [This vote we regard not a cans of their conversion, it merely shows minds were disturbed. The true cause of ated state of mind, and of their subsequ on myler God follows: which should be call to every S. S. teacher, and lead him bether the impenitence of his scholar rise from his needect .- En 7 The test class, added Mr. T. passed not a single at seeing every scholar in his class,

ersing with them on the subject of religio Rev. Mr. MATHERON of England spo curity we can have for the perpetuity political institutions, is to be found in training of the young. He regarded Sa as a greater security to our liberty, than all etments and authority. Rev. Mr. Winshow of Ceylon said, that

e he left Ceylon, he received a letter children in a Sabbath School in Carlisle, Pa panying a donation for the benefit of heat They had heard of the poor heat growing up in ignorance and vice, not know hing of Christ and heaven; and had also be little boy Winslow who came to this co be educated, (that dear little son whom God on called away. But he gave evidence and doubtless has gone to heaven.) These idren wrote in their letter, that they the Lord had sont the Indian cholers to Ame

Mr. W. alluded to the ease by which the could be interested for the welfare of the nd the satisfaction be had recently had a a thousand children in Philadelphia, and a ber in New York. [If our Sabbath scho ton had any life, they would not have anniversary week to pass, without being together to be addressed and stimulated and brother from Cevlon, and by o Mr. W. then alluded to the spirit of ex

the people here to think of the poor heather

stroversies now prevalent in our land, different character which the children wh pious in our Sabbath schools will susta life. He also spoke of the benefits of est sion on the subjects and on the world. become Christians in advanced life, have their energies in overcoming deep rooted propensities, which makes them unhappy m little room to do good to others. with those was become pious in childhood Rev. Mr. BLiss, Secretary of the Tract

spoke from observation of the juvenile be sociations in Sabbath schools; and of the tention which children give to his appeals tract cause more so than their parents, and

1

nanifest in the tract on tribute to send t WRIGHT, a Sabbat from the parent son a plain, blunt, but my good things which ticularly by the chil particularly by the command enforced the follow.
The truth,—that this o be the instrument of nown and really believe It can be done;

ads of children. When ally been done by ministe ed efforts and a great d me few instances be , then presented the we bring moral infl of children. Among must preach to ther and have them te to see the children re the preacher's eye is much force in this !

it regards country church hose in the city. We

ion, whether it is not a n the pews in front of llery. At any rate if chan their parents, families llery are certainly as pand nothing but the exwanting to make them not have a more favora connection to recommend tyle of preaching to chi very pastor and every udy, in order to learn he the most important Che cities of a child. If we we might in some inst Simplicity of thought uisite for communicating Simplicity of language, We have heard preache uage, and yet the children ubject. In order to be u , simplicity is all that i e. In the too free use of dd has erred. Childish l e weight of divine truth Mr. (allandet, in simil pleas children's lang in childish language. children's language; but

liary Foreign Mission Society held its annivers Ber. Dr. WISNER, moved th report. He spoke of the progres erations. There are, he said, two missionary cause. First, the The means for carrying forth, and prayer. Se in heathen lands. rogress has been made, so

nts for united and syst ree great denominati e Congregational, the Pr ding, and are now pres severance. Large and e issippi Valley Auxiliar ted with it state societi today and other states will there in the east, said Dr. W., south are great auxiliaries; and from that quarter, is and of men. There is a nary spirit at the south. at Prince Edward, Va. ar

times, from that date to the by 7,600 dollars; thus show pirit is a principle of actio and increasing efforts. If a in these hard times, surely for in the future. widence, added Dr. W. at

of the church. Thus af ise of missions is the caus . W. then alluded to the op ble and for tracts; and of also to preaching. He spokestern Africa; of the eager to have missions among the missionaries until they e to send them a teacher. for education, and hearing colony, that like the Cherok ated a syllabic alphabet, by y learned to read.

e projects of the board. Mr. PATTON of New Y meeting on the following rese esolved. That a spirit of proof, and an entire consecration vigorous and successful pros oreign Missions. r. P. said, two very important ed in this resolution, 'A p

iod;' and ' Entire consecrati Ve are in danger, in this day P., of losing sight of our pren he was a boy, in his walks native city, he visited the but which was exhibited the ge expressing surprise that he co ach a huvel and in such po thened sp and said, 'This he King and his Son visit poo Massa, me henr you are g nister,' 'Yes.' 'Will you he g to you?' 'Yes.' 'Well, ster soys, Watch and prattch all the time, and if you no in. You may pray all the a tch too, the devil will get in a pray all the time, the deep the state of the state o g to you?

ad enforced the following principles:

they could do it ni res for not doing are,

meeting on Thursday

to Christ. The mean ies for giving the prop will take away them

s. He thought the only # he perpetuity of our civil ad to be found in the prep

ol in Carlisle, Pa. accomthe poor heather children and vice, not knowing say ten; and had also heard of the came to this country is tle son whom God hels he gave evidence of piety, lera to America, to tech

e welfare of the heather, d recently had of addressis ar Sabbath schools in Boould not have permitted the without being assembled and stimulated by our beand by others.-Ep.] the spirit of excitement and nt in our land; and to the the children who become ols will sustain in active n benefits of early coarse in the world. Those wis ted life, have to spend al deep rooted habits and m unhappy, and leave

d to others. us in childhood. ary of the Tract Seci and of the fixed a

re to his appeals for heir parents, and the

1

from the parent society, addressed the in a plain, blunt, but impressive manner. any good things which will not soon be

The truth, -that this world is given to and with the instrument of accomplishing it,known and really believed. God has given to the church all neces-

It can be done; but it never will be e church come up to their duty and obli-

isds of children. When it is directed, as it y been done by ministers to a stoney heart, ome few instances be penetrated. But the dren can be easily affected. W. then presented the interesting inquiry,

bring moral influence to operate on children. Among other answers, he gether and have them under his eye. He a see the children sent off into the galthe preacher's eye and voice cannot

At any rate if children are not sepa- telling you of a few faults. their parents, families rather than children and have a more favorable opportunity than

tonnection to recommend the "LECTURES" 18th century practised.

Again. The females arch in Northampton, as a specimen of the to do more, ten times more. we might in some instances object to the reading their lives. Simplicity of thought is the most imporbut the former is the most difficult attain- we ought to have done. We have heard preachers talk even in childage, and yet the children understand nothing nd simple language as well as childish

This Society held its anniversary on Thursday eve-the 29th ult. The Report is on our first page. lev. Dr. Wisen, moved the acceptance of the ons. There are, he said, two departments in the ad in heathen lands.

progress has been made, said Dr. W., in the arents for united and systematic effort at home. ree great denominations united in this work. Resolved, 1 not the onigational, the Presbyterian, and the Reformed, have come to a more perfect unding, and are now pressing forward with vigor nce. Large and efficient auxiliaries are

he fands for the year ending Sept. 1, 1833, were had you stayed here. 2,000 dollars. And notwithstanding the pressure imes, from that date to the 10th of May,

learned to read.

e projects of the board.

ing on the following resolution.

P. said, two very important principles are conthis resolution, 'A prayerful dependence iod;' and ' Entire consecration.'

re in danger, in this day of excitement, said of losing sight of our prayerful dependence. he was a boy, in his walks about Philadelphia, Thus ended by far the most interesting series of starting and its own reported to us from the subscripted that he could live contentedly a how a exhibited the greatest poverty, the old many three days, me hear you are going to study to be a ster." Yes." Will you led by far the most interesting series of starting and its son, is a starting and its son, is a starting and its son, is a starting and its son visit poor. To me every day. Thus, me hear you are going to study to be a ster." Yes." Will, you know the good still be sold for sale are emploited on the should live contented by the short of the starting and its son, is a starting and its son visit poor. To me every day. Thus, me hear you are going to study to be a ster." Yes." Will, you know the good still be sold for sale are emploited on the strong in the state of the short of the supported by the Bank Committee.

Thus ended by far the most interesting series of anniversaries ever enjoyed in Boston. A holy influence was constantly imparted through means of the speakers, on the audience. The utmost harmony prevailed in all the meetings of the weeks. Even the far the first part of our beloved friends from England.

Thus ended by far the most interesting series of an inversaries ever enjoyed in Boston. A holy influence was constantly imparted through means of the speakers, on the audience. The utmost harmony prevailed in all the meetings of the weeks.

Thus ended by far the most interesting series of an inversaries ever enjoyed in Boston. A holy influence was constantly imparted through means of the speakers, on the audience. The utmost harmony prevailed in all the meetings of the west of the Will.

Thus ended by far the most interesting series of an inversaries ever enjoyed in Boston. A holy influence was constantly imparted through means of the speakers, on the audience. The utmost harmony prevailed in all the meetings of the west. Even the prevailed in all the meetings of the west of the Will.

Thus ended by far the most interesting series of an interesting e city, he visited the hut of an old black man,

y manifest in the tract operations, and their to contibute to send tracts to heathen lands. to contibute to send tracts to heathen lands. If the devil come before, it turn there; if the devil come behind, it turn there. Yes, massa, it turn for the darrison men, in their attempts to force matters, were put down with an overwhelming vote. We inverted the contibute to send tracts to heathen lands.

This warning he, (Mr. P.) had found of essentia service to him. There is great danger, he repeated, many good things which the present. He particularly by the children present. He particularly by the children present. prayerful dependence on God. On entire consecration, Mr. P. adduced the ex-

The truth, the truth, the truth ample of Paul, His entire freedom from a temporizing spirit, and his complete devotedness to He was wholly swallowed up in Christ and his cause

Mr. P. then adduced examples of mothers conse-crating their children to God. The mother of Schwartz on her death bed, sent for the infant, and called in the father; and then in his presence, con erated her son to the missionary service. And you (pointing to Mr. Winslow) can tell us something of the good Schwartz accomplished in his mission afforts and a great deal of pounding, it India. You have been on the same ground.

Mr. P. also related the case of a poor woman who consecrated her five children to the mission service; and she has now the pleasure of having two sons and two daughters on mission ground.

of children. Among other answers, he of children and must sis and solemnity. Yes, sir, added he, we must children's language. He must collect the write holiness to the Lord on the Soul, -on the body, -on everything.
(It is impossible to do any degree of justice to the

the preacher's eye and voice cannot thus given over to the dovil, to be trained P. on the audience. They can only be conceived, not described.) Rev. Mr. MATHESON, of England, on seconding

gards country churches, but also appli- the resolution spoke of his favorable reception here, hose in the city. We think it worthy of and his high gratification at our prosperity; but said whether it is not advisable to seat the he in a very friendly manner, I cannot leave you with the pews in front of the pulpit, and adults a consciousness of having discharged my duty without First. When you compare what you are doing

con their parents, the seates with what your fathers did, you take complacency to silery are certainly as pleasant as any in a yourselves, thinking you are doing much more than and nothing but the example of reputable they did. But you are not doing half so much is wanting to make them as desirable.—Ed.] You do not practice half the self-denial, which your fathers, at the end of the 17th and beginning of the

Again. The females of this country are by n means affected as they ought to be, in view of th gyle of preaching to children. It is a book situation of females in heathen lands. They ought

Mr. M. then paid a just tribute to the memory of undy, in order to learn how to adapt instruc-tion most important Christian doctrines, to

Mr. M. then paid a just tribute to the memory of

Mrs. Newell, and Mrs. Judson. Many females in ne most important Christian doctrines, to England, he said, had become missionaries from

Mr. M. concluded by repeating that there is great isite for communicating instruction to the danger of being satisfied with what we have done, in-Simplicity of language, it is true, is also im-

Rev. Mr. Winslow of Ceylon, spoke on the following:

gnt of drains works, is simple, or if you dressed the president (Mr. John Tappan) and said, and Huntoon of Savannah, and Bulfinch of Augusta. children's language; but it never degenerates one of these boys is supported by you, sir, and is named after your son. This boy occasioned the missionaries much trouble; and finally left them and liary Foreign Missionary Society of returned to his heathen friends and heathen customs. He went so far as to disfigure his face and body, and put on mean garments, and go into a heathen temple, received a letter from you, Sir. (Mr. T.) addressed . He spoke of the progress of missionary op- to this boy. The letter was carried and read to the boy in the temple. He was deeply affected by it. nary cause. First, the missionary spirit at The thought that one who lived at so great a dise: The means for carrying on the work, the men tance, should take such an interest in his welfare, forth, and prayer. Second, The operations touched his heart. He returned to the school; and

now bids fair to make a useful man." Rev. Mr. REED of London, offered the following resolution:

Mr. R. traced the mutual influence of a missionary spirit on those who administer and on those who are seat the west and south. In the west, there is aided. He spoke of the missionary spirit in France. issippi Valley Auxiliary, which has already He thought that those young men who had gone on a ted with it state societies in Ohio and Ken-and other states will soon unite. If the benefit France, than they possibly could do if they es in the east, said Dr. W., are not more awake, had stayed at home. He also spoke of the subject the west will be ahead of them in 10 years. agitated in this country, whether it is not the duty of are great auxiliaries, with their efficient settled pastors to go on missions. None, said Mr. R., and from that quarter, is a great increase of are too old to examine this subject anew, and seriand of men. There is a great increase of the riously inquire, whether it is not their duty to go to tary spirit at the south. More than one third the heathen. He felt persuaded that those who go be students of the Presbyterian Theological Sem- do more good at home, than they can do by staying. at Prince Edward, Va. are pledged to go on You, sir, (addressing Mr. Winslow) have done more for the American churches than you could have done,

He then spoke of the success of missions. The one exceeded those of the same period last rica, from being the most degraded, is now a fit resitr, by 7,600 dollars; thus showing that the mission- deace for the civilized and refined. He spoke of the spirit is a principle of action, inducing perma- success of missions in the South Sea islands; and

to send them a teacher. So great was their contributions increase with our means. He had an for education, and hearing what was done in intimate friend, who when he was prospered in his my, that like the Cherokees, some one had business, removed into a larger house, and increased tied a syllabic alphabet, by which some had al- his establishment. His friend was a benevolent man. He told him, he rejoiced at his prosperity, and at his W. closed by stating some of the plans and being able to improve in his style of living. But, did not vote. The following is the result of the vot said he, I fear your increased establishment will hin- by States. Mr. PATTON of New York, next addressed der you from increasing proportionably your contri-

We are too apt, added Mr. R., to advance in our and an entire consecration, are requisite to our and successful prosecution of the work service of the Lord. He appealed with power to the rich, and to all present, on the duty of always in-

creasing our donations according to our means. Rev. Pres. HUMPHREY, in conclusion, reciprocated in behalf of the Society and of the audience, the friendly feelings to us manifested by our brethren from England.

ended to give a detailed account of the convention, but are prohibited for want of room. We believe there is common ground on which all the good pesple of New England can unite in putting an end to elavery in this country. We have reason to fear that a large majority of our clergy in New England, because they cannot unite with THE Anti-Slavery Society, have satisfied their consciences with doing nothing. We are all anti-slavery men if we are Christians and patriots; and we all believe that lib erty can make little progress in the world, until sla-

CONCERT ON SABBATH EVENING. Rev. MI Reed was present and various other clergymen. The evening was chiefly spent in prayer. The hous [Park street] was full to overflowing, although the weather was very stormy and cold.

Mr. Reed remarked on the readiness and desire o Christians in England to attend anniversaries, an other meetings where excitement exists. But when said he, the object of the meeting is simply prayer we often have very thin meetings. Is it not, he ad ded, sometimes the case here?

His remarks were so striking on this point, that we presume a prayer meeting will not soon occur, when any one who was present will forget Mr. Reed.

Would not the effects be happy were our Religion Anniversaries always succeeded by a Concert Pray Meeting? It is hoped that this practice will, in fu ture, be observed in this city, at New York, at Cin cinnati and other large places.

Unitarian Association.

The public annual meeting of this association was held in the Rev. Dr. Channing's church, on Tuesday evening, May 27th-Judge Story of Cambridge in the chair. Prayers were offered by Prof. Palfrey, and the Annual Report was read by Rev. Jason Whitman, late of Saco, General Agent of the Association. The number of Tracts published is 82; of which 27 are do trinal, 15 practical, 8 biblical, and 32 miscellaneous During the past year, 10 new Tracts have been print ed. The whole number of copies printed during the year was 50,000, of which 47,247 have been distributed. Rev. Dr. Tuckerman having been called off from his labors among the Poor of Boston by ill health, Messrs. Charles K. Barnard and Frederick T. Gray have supplied his place. Rev. Messrs. Charles C. Sewall and Bernard Whitman were appointed to the General Agency, but both declined. Affectiona notice is taken in the Report of the death of Rammohun Roy. In regard to the state of Unitarianism a broad, it is stated that less intelligence than is common, has been received. Addresses were subsequent ly made by Rev. Messrs, Hill of Worcester, Brownsimple language as well as childish and simple language as well as childish and simple language as well as chimin and zeal in the nonce enterprise.

In the too free use of the latter, we think

Mr. W. spoke of the difficulties in the way of the

Unitarianism was making considerable advances in of Boston. The last named gentleman thought that age. In the too lite to lite to lite to lite across the second of the schools in the Southern States. He alluded particularly to the The language of Ceylon. In speaking of the boys' school, he ad- labors of Rev. Messrs. Gilman of Charleston, Bascom

PASTORAL ASSOCIATION. The Pastoral Association of Massachusetts, having heard from the Rev. Dr. Ed.

Resolved. That we hear with deep regret that some of our countrymen are engaged in exporting ardent spirit to the South Sea Islands, and in selling it to be used as druk; thereby increasing the diseases, demoralizing the character, shortening the lives, and endangering the souls of the inhabitants of that part of the world.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our brethern in those islands, and in Great Britain, in view of the distresses which these events have brought upon them, and especially in view of the bindrance which they have occasioned to the propersy of the gospel, and to the pro-

to pursue it, is not a violation of the great principles of morality, as well as of political economy; and whether, if the continuance of legislation on this subject in required by the public good, it ought not to be, not on the ground of licensing the sia, but only of defending the community from its evils. WARREN FAY, Moderator, George W. Blagder, Secretary.

Boston, May 28, 1334.

vote on the first question, was 116 to 57, or more than two to one in favor of the original 2d Presbytery. The Synod of Philadelphia, (including South

New England New York New Jersey

SARBATH SCHOOLS.

RESULTS .- Our readers will recollect that in the series of articles on Sabhath Schools, towhich was awarded the premium of \$20, frequent allusions were made to the Sabbath School in Monson. During the first year in which such a course as was marked out in the essays, was put into operation in Monson; we think about

Where such a course is not pursued, as in Boston, the parents appear to have little sympathy with the chool; and the Church, as such, to be released from all obligations to look to her children. On investigation, it is found that most of those schools which have been blessed with revivals, have regarded the Sabbath School Concert as very important, and have been accustomed, parents, teachers and children, to unite in promoting it.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Rev. John W. CHICKERING has declined the invitation to become Pastor of the Pine street Church in this city.

WILLIAM BRURN was ordained and installed as Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Guilford, New Palts, Ulster County, on the 30th April.

At Bridgort, Vt. May 22, Joshua Bascon Graves, as an Evangelist.

an Evangelist.

Groupe Wooddan look has been elected to the Rectorship
of Christ Church, Richmond, weated on account of ill
beath, by Rev. William F. Lee.

The Congregational Church and Society in Rumford, have
ax tended an invitation to Natians W. Suranos to become
their paster. It must be a grafifection to their aged paster, now more than four-score years of age,—to have the
prospect of seeing his flock thus provided for.

ospect of seeing his mock thus provided for.

P. R. Chessy was installed as Pastor of the South Baptist
urch and Society, of this city, on Lord's-day evening,
p. 25. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Stow. Mr. Francis Cunsingham, of this city, was ordained autor of the Second Unitarian Society in Dorchester, 21st it. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Greenwood of Boston, from Acts 1, 26.

pa stor of the Baptist Church in North Lyme, Coan, RO MAN H. NEALE, late of South Boston, has taken up his course of labors as pastor of the Baptist Church in New Haven, Ct. Ou the 23d of April, the Rev. E. CHEEVER, late Financial

Ary of the Presbyterian Education Society, was in-as paster of 2d Presbyterian Church, in Newark, NJ.

NOTICES.

The Ex ecutive Committee of the Massachusetts Mission-my Society, will hold their first quarterly meeting on Tree-lay, June 10, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Perkins & Marvin's Committee Room, No. 114 Washington street. Branter., May 30, 1843. R. S. Srozas, See'y, M. M. S.

PALESTINE MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- The next annual

Braintree, June 2, 1834. Jones Perritines, Sec'y.

The Brookj leld Associational Conference of Churchee, will

know the tend of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Domestic Missionary Society connected with this body will hold its an-Brimfield, J one 2, 1834.

The Plymou th County Education Society, will hold its annual meeting in Bridgewater, at the Meeting to the Meet

Foreign. ENGLAND.—Changes of some importance in the English Court's have recently taken place. Mr. Baron Williams has been removed from the Exchequer to the King's Bench, and Baron Vaughan to the Court of Common Pleas. Their places in the Exchequer are supplied by James Paske and Alderson.

The debate on the pasting of Mr. O'Connel for the

The debate on the motion of Mr. O'Connel for the

telligence is highly important. Don Carlos has been yery actively presend by the Spanish troups in Portugal. On their a rrival on the 13th before Almeids, the Pretender, who had taken refuge in that fortress fled, and on the 18th the place declared for Donna Maria. The Pope I am excommunicated Don Pedro, his ministers, and in short all the friends of the Queen's

thand increase of funds is with pious indignation censured one of the beauty and innocence of some of the future.

Providence, added Dr. W., always goes before the stated that 50 missionaries are sent out this year from England to the West Indies, to instruct and evangelize the blacks. In this connection, he spoke of the sin of tolerating slavery in this otherwise free and happy country, and alluded to the openings. He spoke of the recent visit which the tolerated existence of slavery in this countries.

But the alluded to the openings in China for Each and for tracts; and of India to these means, free and happy country, and alluded to the check which the tolerated existence of slavery in this countries.

The spoke of the recent visit which the tolerated existence of slavery in this countries. The same designation, prescribed by territorial limits. The arguments occupied several days. When the same designation, prescribed by territorial limits. The arguments occupied several days. When the same designation on the princes of the German princes. On the parts to be taken by France and England, England, England, England, England, England is the court of Rome.

We have given in another column, the proceedings of this body. The extracts we have made are taken and evangelize the blacks. In this connection, he spoke of the sin of tolerating slavery in this otherwise the same designation, prescribed by territorial limits. The arguments occupied several days. When the Court of Rome.

Prox SWI TERLAND.—A correspondent of the Prox Swi TERLAND.—A correspondent of the beauty and innocence of some out this detailed to the openings of this body. The extracts we have made are taken and evangelize the blacks. In this connection, he chiefly from the N. Y. Observer, and relate mostly to the Court of Rome.

Prox SWI TERLAND.—A correspondent of the Synd this countries the classification of this body. The extracts we have made are taken and evangelize the blacks. In this otherwise the black is the same designation, prescribed by terr

and unsatisfactory:

Resolved, therefore, That all deposites of the money of the United States which may accrae or be received on and after the first day of July, 1834, shall be made with the Bank of the United States and its be made with the Bank of the United States and its Branches, in comformity with the provisions of the act, entitled "an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," approved the 10th April, 1816.

The work is still going on, and the report says, some of the S. S. scholars are now inquiring what they shall do to be saved. From all the other schools, only four scholars and one teacher are reported as having joined the church.

In view of such facts, we hope none will say, the course marked out in those essays is impracticable, or that they lay out too much work. We refer more particularly to adult classes and to local Schools of which we think there were eight in the town.

Sabbath School Monthly Concert.

We are glad to see the following notice in a New-York paper:

Association of Sabbath School Monthly Concert.

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Association of Sabbath School Monthly Concert of Prayer for with the chools a new to accordance of the Majority of the said Select Committee, which they are statehed, and that a support of the adjournment of Congress, was taken up. Mr. Polk suggested the expectation of Mr. Social Schools of Sabbath the person of the Sabbath School Mathath the part of the Sabbath School Mathath Schools and Elementary Conditions of the person of the Sabbath School Mathath the person of the S

Marriages.

D. Gould, to Mass Sophis, only daughter of the late Mr. Ensign Lincoln—Mr. Timothy H. Dakin, of Salem, to Miss Sarah Ann Bodge.

In Charlestown, Mr. Henry Myers, of C. to Miss Frances Emily Tufts of Medicad—Mr. Amos B. Darling, merchant, of Bucksport, Me. to Miss Caroline, daughter of Thomas Houper, Esq.

In Robbury, Arthur W. Austin, Esq. of Charlestown, to

of Bucksport, Mc. to Miss Caroline, daughter of Thomas Inooper, Esq. In Roxbury, Arthur W. Austin, Esq. of Charlestown, to Miss Sarsh C. eldest daughter of Benj. P. Williams, Esq. In Brighton, Winslow Wright, Esq. of Boston, to Miss Jane, daughter of the late Thomas Melville, Esq. of Roston, in Sterling, Mr. Henry G. Terry, of this city, to Miss Mary Houghton, of S. In Newport, R. I. Rev. Daniel Leach, Rector of Christ's Church, eduncy, Mass. to Miss Mary H. Lawton. In Hartford, Ct. Slaw E. Burrows, Esq. of New York, to Mary, daughter of late Hon, John Ruo.

Deaths.

In this city, Mr. Stephen Northam, of N. Kingston, R. I. a hero of the revolution, 80—Mr. Isaac Francis, 57—Mr. Daniel M. Leighton, 86—Mr. Tunothy Unfley, 56—Mr. Sun, a visit to her friends, Mr. a short linees, and to so on a visit to her friends, Mrs. Anne, wife of Samuel Keep, of In Dorchester, Mrs. Esther, widow of the late James In New Bedford, af exercit, 19.

In New Bedford, af exercit, 19.

Davenport, 63—Win. Everett, 19.

In New Bedford, of consumption, Capt. Jonn. Fisher, of Edgartown.—In Randolph, Miss Harriet Dickerman, 21.

In Cohasset, widow Deborah Batties, 90-1-2.

In Randolph, Mrs. Hannah M. Dodge, daughter of the late John Boics, Esq. of Dorchester, 25.

In Saiem, Mrs. Anna Morris, a native of Eugland, 41.

In Lyan, Eitzs, wife of Mr. Wm. Pickering, 26—Capt. Robert Rich, 56.

In Haverhill, May 12th, Mrs. Ann K. Phelps, wife of Re. Dodley Phelps, 25. Mrs. Phelps was the only daughter of Dr. Kinsman, of Portland, who with his family coloyed the ministrations of the lamented Payson.

versalist Society, 51.

In Manchester, Mr. Samuel Smith, 55.
In Fortland, Me. Capt. Thomas Butler, formerly of Martha's Yueyard, 29.
In Deer Isle, Mr. Mrs. Mary, widow of the late Wm.

with All who knew him could say of his death, the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of ann is peace."

At Mobile, whither he had gone for his health, on the same of the sam

Churches in Fractions, extensions, New York,
At Cold Spring, Putnam county, on the 19th inst. after a
short illness, the Hev. Thomas Grier, formerly of Orange
county, aged 55 years. Mr. Grier was taken suddenly iff
white performing divine worship on the preceding Subbath.
He was taken from the pulpit to his house, and, offer remaining speechiese, expired about 6 of CPk. the next evening.

The debate on the motion of Mr. O Comes on the epeal of the Union was brought to a close on the epeal of the 29th April, by a decisive vote against it. Immediately after the decision Mr. Spring Rice noved an Address to the King on the subject of the Repeal, which was agreed to by a majority of 485—523 members voting in favor, and only 38 against it.

The ship Eliza, of 850 tons, Captain Crouch, left London on the 26th, for New York, with two hundred and fifty passengers; consisting chiefly of farmers with their families from Suffoik and Norfolk well supplied will i money for purchasing and tilling land in America.

We regret to announce the death of Lander, the discoverer of the mouths of the Niger. He has been murdered, at a place 2 or 300 miles up that river.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Madrid papers to the 23d of April, had been received in London. The inhis bly important. Don Carlos has been

ped that the ealm sunshine which gilded his departure, my sillard, and that the Swiss were resolved, cost what it may, not to submit to the orders of the German princes. On the parts to be taken by France and England, says the writer, will depend the future nearlily of this country and the integrity of its territory.

—Armies are every where approaching the Swiss frostiers. This question may bring about an Europeas collision.

Domestic.

—CONGRESS.

In Senate, on Wednesday, 28th, Mr. Clay, offered the following two joint resolutions, which were read, and ordered to a second reading.

Resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of Amearica, in Congress assembled, That the reasons communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report to Congress of the 4th of December, 1833, for the removal of the Deposites of the United States, are insufficient and unsatisfactory:

Resolved, therefore, That all deposites of the moreover of the United States, and its Branches, are insufficient and unsatisfactory:

Resolved, therefore, That all deposites of the moreover of the United States of July, 1834, shall be made with the Bank of the United States and its Branches, in conditions the control of the Congress assentifications and unsatisfactory:

Resolved, therefore, That all deposites of the moreover of the United States of July, 1834, shall be made with the Bank of the United States and its Branches, in emforting the made with the Bank of the United States and its Branches, in configuration of the United States in the provisions of the States, in an activity chastened by the fear of God, yet when he activity control of the Congress of the States and its Branches, in configuration of the Wished all his studylists to be engaged in heaven and every and the support control of the Congress and respect.

[Watchman.

additions. By J. L. Comstock. A series of Questions, by J. L. Binker.
GALLAS DET'S YOUTH'S BOOK ON NATURAL THEOLOGY, second edition, with several new Engravings. nd illustrations.
CHILD'S SOOK ON THE SOUE, parts I, and II, with negratings and a series of Questions, by Rev. Thomas II. Engravings and a series of Chnostions, by Rev. Thomas H. Gallandes, late Fractipal at the American Asylum for the Gallandes, later the edition.

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A Sermon, delivered at the dedication of the P.dwards
Church, in Northampton, Mass. December 25, 1833. By
Rev. John Taski, Pastor of the Edwards Church. June 7.

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with vignettes. Users entries of instrared; in 2 vois the vignettes. Users edition.

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Guide to the Thoughtque,
Guide to the Thoughtque,
A View of the Heathen World, and of light dispelling
A View of the Heathen World, and of light dispelling
the darkness. With Guestions, adapting it to Sablorth
schools and Josephin Associations. By J. K. Welsh, Author of "Familiar Lexaus in Mineralogy and Geology,"
The Pastime of Learning, with Lessons in Bating, & C.
Conversations between Ellen and her Mother, shoul

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Happy. By Jacob Abbott, Author of the Teacher, Young
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THE CORNER STONE, by Jacob Abbott. The Corner Stone, or a Familiar Exhibition of the Elementary Principles of Religious Trath—"Jesus Christ himself being the chief Corner Stone." By Jacob Abbott. The Family at Home, or Familiar Businesticos of the various Domestic Duties, with an lattreductory Notice, by Gorbam D. Abbott. NEW WORK by Author of History of Enthusiasem." Saturday Evening, Sec. 1, vol. 12mo.

Ty The author defines familician, erroseous religious belief, operating malignantly. The object of the analgamat.

Conder the second need, the condense are not powerful and several condense and the condense as a boil and original timber examination. The author is a boil and original timber and the condense and the condense are condense and condense and condense are condense are condense and condense are

M. Daggett's, No. 5 Brattle Square, conveniently accommodated. (*)

MEDWAY ACADEMY

GROTON ACADEMY

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In Music, the tuition will be if lessons at the rate of \$10 pc For the Proprietors, Medway, May 31, 1834.

POETRY.

SPRING. With joy we hail thee, lovely Spring, Thy gentle zephyrs float along, And bear upon their balmy wing, From the lone grove a cheerful song. Thy lenient gales as they advance, Chase the inclement winds away And waft rich odors to our sense From every tender-sho Revived by an Almighty breath. From deeary winter's icy chain, We see thee burst the bands of death; And in fresh verdure clothe the plain. Now what hath wrought this mighty change

Say, ye who cavil at His word; Say, as your thoughts mysterious range, Do not his works declare——a God. L. F. G.

MORNING PRAYER MEETINGS.

How sweet the melting lay, Which breaks upon the ear, When at the hour of rising day Christians unite in prayer The breezes wast their cries Up to Jehovsh's throne; listens to their bursting sighs, And sends his blessings down So Jesus rose to pray, Before the morning light:

Once on the chilly mount did stay, Intelligence.

And wrestle all the night.

ANNIVERSARIES AT PITTSBURGH.

WESTERN FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY. On Tuesday, the 6th ult., the Board of Directors of the Western Foreign Missionary Soproposition was promptly rejected by the Mexican Congress. In the first Pre-byterian church in this city; and the afternoon was occupied in the transaction of their ordinary business. In the evening, the Anniversary of the Society was held, and the annual report was read by the Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. Elisha P. Swift.

By the report it appears that sixteen persons were sent out by the Society during the past year, to labor among the heathen; of whom seven were ordained ministers—that during the second year of its operations \$16,396 461-4 had

second year of its operations \$16,296 46.1-4 had been contributed, in aid of the enterprise in which the Society is engaged; and that, with all the difficulties that have arisen to interrupt

which the Society is engaged; and that, with all the difficulties that have arisen to interrupt their progress, there is a prospect of the Society being able, the approaching season, to commence one or two more stations, hesides reinforcing some of those already established.

After the transaction of its business, the Board adjourned, to meet in Philadelphia, on the Tuesday preceding the 2d Thursday of May, 1835, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The meeting of the Directors of the Western Theological Seminary, was held on Wednesday, and the usual business transacted. In the evening, the students of the seminary held the anniversary of the Society of Inquiry concerning Missions, and made their annual report; after which some addresses were made in behalf of the seminary and the importance of sustaining it.

On Thursday, the Temperance Convention met, and quite surpassed in numbers, and respectability, the anticipations even of its friends. It is our opinion, that Thursday and Friday, were indeed, days worthy of recollection even proud days for the temperance cause, in this region.

The merits of colonization and abilition were the first of the colonization and abilition were the properties of the engage of the content of the south part of Coshuila and Texas. He had thus merely set his foot over the line, within the south part of Coshuila and Texas. He had thus merely set his foot over the line, within the south part of Coshuila and Texas. He had thus merely set his foot over the line, within the south part of Coshuila and Texas. He had thus merely set his foot over the line, within the south part of Coshuila and Texas. He had the mention of the south part of Coshuila and Texas. He had the mention of the sum of

The merits of colonization and abolition were subjected to a polemical investigation, on the evenings of Saturday and Monday.—Chr. Her.

Mission to the Rocky Monntains.

State, when he was taken into custody and recommended back to the city of Mexico, to await his trial on a charge of disobedience to the laws and constitutional authority of the Federal government.

"It was not expected that the rash proceed-

Mission to the Rocky Mountains.

Mission to the Rocky Monntains.

We have received from the Rev. A. E. Campbell, pastor of the first Presbyterian church in Ithaca, the following account of the mission to the Indians west of the Rocky Mountains, together with the ordination of Mr. Dunbar, one of the missionaries.

"It was not expected that the rash proceedings of Austin would produce any commotion ings of Austin would produce any commotion in the settlers. and his conduct upon the present eccasion is severely censured by a great of the missionaries.

On Thursday, the 1st ult. Mr. John Dunbar, one of the missionaries.

of the missionaries.

On Thursday, the 1st ult. Mr. John Dunhar, of the Theological Seminary at Auburn, was ordained at Ithaca by the Presbytery of Cayuga, as a missionary to the Indians in the Oregon Territory, west of the Rocky mountains.

It may be cheering to the friends of Zion, to the Indians west of the Rocky Mountains. On the first Monday in January, the day recommended by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian charch, as a day of fasting and prayer, the church in this place were convinced, that the first Monday in January, the day recommended by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, as a day of fasting and prayer, the church in this place were convinced, that while they confessed their past delinquency, they were called upon to increase their efforts for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. It was accordingly proposed that the church should send three missionaries to the Oregon Territory, and raise the funds for their support. The proposition received the cordial approbation of the church, and a committee were appointed to carry the resolution into effect. The committee eatered upon the work with great zeal, and their efforts have been crowned with success. The men and means were secured. The Rev. Samuel Parker, formerly settled at Danby. Mr. John Dunbar, from the Seminary at Auburn, and Mr. Samuel Alice, a layman from this church, offered their services, and were recommended as suitable persons for missionaries to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

After having been received by the Board as

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and interesting scenes I ever witnessed. After singing the parting hymn, and giving them the hand of friendship, they took their departure, and are now on their way to proclaim soon to the Flat Heads, or the Shawnees, or some other tribe, the unsearchable riches of Christ. This mission the Preslyterian church in this place thave resolved to sustain under the direction of the American Board. We have made up our minds on the subject deliberately, and unless the expenses far exceed our calculations, we shall redeem our pledge to the missionaries and to the American Board.—N. Y. Obs.

ANEW ALPHARET IN ANEW.—The Rev. I.

Children are aptscholars in the sacred door. Children are aptscholars in the sacred door. Children are aptscholars in the sacred door. Children are aptscholars in the school of vanity, and she will soon become as vain, as heartless, as fond of display, as the most sanguine mother could wish, were it her only object to infuse price, vanity, and the love of show into the Congregatio de propaganda fide at Rome. How his excellency can reconcile this conduct with fixed the catholic principles of Christianity, or even justify himself to the pope and the other high authorities of Europe, we are unable to conjecture.—Ckineze Repository for Dec. 1833.

ANEW ALPHARET IN ANEW.—The Rev. I.

interior of Mexico. We are indebted to him for the subjoined sketch of the present condition of the country. He is preparing a full and minute account of all his observations, with interesting facts which he has collected, the whole treesting facts which he has collected, the whole intended for specify publication. The facts stated in the preceding paragraph are given on the authority of the Philadelphian. From intended for specify publication. The facts stated in the preceding paragraph are given on the authority of the Philadelphian. From intended for specify publication. The facts stated in the preceding paragraph are given on the authority of the Philadelphian. From intended for specify publication, and intended children ran along the hank, and through the groves, as the vessel passed; and gave them a hearty which lesson has this child most thoroughly the groves, as the vessel passed; and gave them a hearty wheleast of the heart, while all your feelings are absorbed by your personal decoration; such vanity destroyed by your personal decoration; and your feelings have been also the property of the Philadelphian. From the substance of the beauty and the prope

down upon a liberal and permanent basis. The late puerile efforts of Bravo and Canalizo were calculated to make but little impression on the public mind. The President, Sanla Anna, is exceedingly popular throughout the Republic. ious to have them taught; and in different villages he could with difficulty get away without giving the ple, what they called "a book," some writing, show that he bad promised to send them a teach Southern Rel. Tel. Miscellany.

exceedingly popular throughout the Republic. He has now, for the third time, after being called to take the command of the military forces of the nation, retired to his farm. It is stated that he has publicly declared his intention to pattern after our own great Washington, as far as it

From the N. Y. Christian Intelligencer. [The following statement of facts is from the pen of a respectable Baptist minister who now resides in the western part of the State of New York. He prepared it for the Christian Intelligencer at the request of one of its friends, who lives near him and who has transmitted it to that paper.]

ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEWS.

The following conversation passed between myself and a Catholic Priest, in Pawtucket, R.

ne has punicy declared in sintential of the assertion of the assertion and the liberal side, among which there is one entitled, the "Shade or Washington." Most of them are ably conducted; and they have, for some time past, been literally filled with spirited essays and paragraphs, criticising the conduct of the priesthood, and demanding the free toleration of the Protestant religion. The great mass of the citizens, and even many of the Catholic clergy, are decidedly in favor of this measure. The Executive branch of the general government has recently corresponded with those of the several States, relative to the immediate adoption of measures to annend the Constitution for that purpose. There is little doubt of its being speedily accomplished. They are now preparing to estabmyself and a Catholic Priest, in Pawtucket, R. I., in the autumn of 1828.

The said priest came from Providence to Pawtucket to attend a Temperance meeting—I invited him home with me to my boarding-place. We spent the greatest part of the might in conversation. I placed myself at his feet as an in-quirer. I said to him I wish to be instructed in the principles. There is little doubt of its being speedily accomplished. They are now preparing to establish the trial by jury in the state of Coahuila and Texas. The clause in the law of April, 1830, prohibiting the migration and settlement of citizens of the United States in Texas, is prospectively repealed. It will be null and void on the 21st of May next. The introduction of slaves is positively prohibited, by both the general and state governments; and the laws relative thereto will be rigidly enforced. Voluntarily indentured laborers may be held for ten years, and no longer, under any circumstances, in Texas. All slaves quirer. I said to him I wish to be instructed in the principles, plans, and prospects of your church, and if I am wrong, I wish to be right. He seemed inclined to think me a favorable subject on which to operate, and laid himself and his church quite open. I have been unwilling to make public this conversation which passed only between ourselves. On reading of the insulting and threatening attitude which the Catholics lately assumed in Baltimore, I feel in duty obligated, to make known, in a very abridged form, the above named conversation. He proceeded.——The Catholics are the only true church, and must, and will prevail over the whole earth. The high episcopal church, wherever located is but a step behind us; and the island of England is upon the very point of turning over from Episcopacy to Papaey. A great portion of Europe, though politically divided, are united in the firmer bonds of religion. Wherever, said he, an ecclesiastic of our church under any circumstances, in Texas. All slaves introduced, and not thus indentured, are immeintroduced, and not thus indentured, are immediately free.

"The proceedings of the Convention to form a new State government in Texas, separate from Coahuila, were disapproved, and their proposition was promptly rejected by the Mexican Congress. In the first place this "Conventional Conventional Conven Wherever, said he, an ecclesiastic of our church is found, there is a rallying point, there is an officer to guide and concentrate our forces. Ireland, said he, is teeming with millions of Catholics, ready to move towards any point, which would tend to advance the only true church. We are, said he, sending out missionaries, east, west, north, and south; we are determined to make one great effort to take the whole earth. We have wealth laid up in ages the property of the property of the sending out of the sending out of the sending out of the sending of the sending of the sending out of the sendi Wherever, said he, an ecclesiastic of our church period, prevented an immediate attention to his application. In his anxiety to obtain the sametion of government, without much investigation, he gave some offence to the Vice President. At length he found that he would be unsuccessful, and investigation, when the sametime is the same transfer of the vice President. whole earth. We have wealth laid up in ages past, now drawn out to accomplish these great interests. South America except the pagans, are our friends and allies. The Canadas are mostly Catholies. Many, very many, are found in the Floridas, and in all the States, Cities and Villages. In many places within the States, the Catholies quite control public opinion.

There is no country, he remarked, under Heaven, which presents to the Catholic Church such an inviting field as the United States. Their government is liberal—public opinion favorable, the control page 100.

such an inviting field as the United States. Their government is liberal—public opinion favorable—the people charitable and unsuspecting. The great western valleys on the Missippi and its branches open an extensive and inviting field, which we intend to proccupy. Our plan, said he, is to build Meetinghouses, and school-houses—academies and colleges, and school-houses—academies and colleges, and place in these institutions first rate men. We mean to take the country by seizing on the rising population. The Presbyterians are trying to get ahead of us, but we are too old for them.

Our union, said he, our entire oneness, in all lands, countries, however, and the vorus led.

cal, or ecclesiastical, physical or mental, over white or black. I am a Republican, a friend to the best interests of my country. I forward the best interests of my country. I forwar this as a needful hint. Calvis Philleo.

From the Mother's Magazine. THE NEW DRESS.

As I was lately sitting in the nursery of an old acquaintance, she exhibited to me a new dress just completed for her infant. After I had duly admired it, the mother turned and displayed it to her child, exclaiming "Ann's new dress! Sweet little Ann's new dress! Little Ann's pretty new little Ann's new dress? Little Ann's pretty new dress? while the little thing clapped her hands, and jumped and crowed, testifying, assuredly, her admiration of gay colors,—if not the joy of her sex, in the prospect of becoming the possessor of such a prize, as a gay dress. I, too, sessor of such a prize, as a gay dress. I, too, participated in the pleasure afforded by the animation of the little one; but as I turned my steps toward my own quiet, and perhaps, at times, lonely home, (for I have no daughters to enliven my fireside.) I fell into the following train of thought:

were recommended as suitable persons for missionaries to the American Board of Commissionaries to the American Board of Commissionaries for Foreign Missions.

After having been received by the Board as missionaries, the committee of the church prosecuted their work with untiring assiduity, and succeeded in having every thing in readiness for the departure of the missionaries from this place, on Monday the 5th inst.

The particular tribe among whom they will locate, is yet undecided. The missionaries will in all probability spend one year in exploring the territory.

The day of ordination was one of peculiar interest. And its influence in exciting a spirit of henevolence will, I trust, be long felt. The Salbath after the ordination, the missionaries and down with us for the last time to commensure and down with us for the last time to commensure and down with us for the last time to commensure and down with us for the last time to commensure and the may be instrumental of turning to Christ.

Roman Catholics is Macao, China.—Two this excellency, the Portuguese governor of Macao, China.—Two this excellency, the Portuguese governor of Massican the church assembled.

The incident which I have this day witnessed, the may exert an influence upon the character of this child, through time,—perhaps through the act of consecration, he was forcibly struck with the circumstance of Abraham's offering up his son. Nor was he able to give the charge in the calm and colicition. Nor was he able to give the charge in the calm and colicition was not obtained that the gave the charge in the calm and colicition was not obtained that the gave the charge in the calm and colicition was not of the interest. And its influence upon the character of the Iso consecration, he was forcibly struck with the card and colicition was not obtained that the gave the charge the language of the language of the leature; and from both will she learn, that to deep the calm and colicition of seeing her friends. The new the language of the leature; and from orate the love of the Saviour; after which the instructions from the Board to them were read. On Monday morning the church assembled at five o'clock; to spend a short season in prayer, to commend the dear brethren to our covenant-keeping God. This was one of the most solemn and interesting scenes I ever witnessed. After singing the parting hymn, and giving them the

ing, I do not doubt the mother will be both sur-prised, and grieved. She will wonder that one so young should attach so much importance to personal appearance, should think so much of dress; that a child so religiously educated should be so trifling on the Sabbath, so heartless in the A NEW ALPHABET IN AFRICA.-The Rev. J. MEXICO.

We copy the following interesting sotice of sizes in Mexico and Texas, from the Cincinnati Daily Gazette of April 22.

Bestamin Lundy, well known as the Editor of the General Polymerical Concinnati from an extensive tour through the interior of Mexico. We are indebted to him for the subjoined sketch of the present condition of the country. He is a subjoined sketch of the present condition of the country. He is a subjoined as a subjoined sketch of the present condition of the country. He is a subjoined as a subjoined as a subjoined sketch of the present conditions of the country. He is a subjoined as a subjoined that one of subjoined as a subjoined as a subjoined as a subjoined as a subjoined that a child so religiously educated should disact a subject on the Western each of the subjoined as a subjoined as a subjoined that che with and the subjoined as a subjoined as a subjoined that che with and the subjoined as a subjoined that a child so religiously educated should dress; that a child

From the Christian Gazette "IF THERE IS A HELL" -- What then

Rev. Mr. Cushman,—I would submit the fol-owing facts to your readers, indulging the hope that they may be instrumental in the hand of the Holy Spirit, in discovering to some prudent per-sons, the danger arising from faith in Universal Salvation. It was related a few days since, by Guithful minister of Lews Christ, as it occurred a faithful minister of Jesus Christ, as it occurred in the State of New York, to illustrate the effects of a belief in this dangerous system. If it were an isolated case, there might be some excuse for those who preach such sentiments: but numerou cases akin to it might be cited; nay, it is pos cases akin to it might be cited; nay, it is positively certain and universally known, that it invariably leads to like results. The drunkard, in
view of it, cleaves to his cups; the profane man
continues to utter his blasphenies; the adulterer
throws the reins on the neck of his lusts; the
False Witness has no fear in giving in his base
testimony; in fine, it only serves to bolster men
up in their sins: and never, no never, reforms
them. Indeed I verily believe its votaries are
only prevented from committing suicide by the
feebleness of faith they have in its truth. Can
such a system, I ask all who read this, be of God such a system, I ask all who read this, be of God and advance his glory? The circumstances are briefly these: a certain person who for some length of time had been carrying on an extensive business, but which had from some cause or other declined, found that he would soon be under the necessity of making an assignment of the rest of his possessions: he became greatly distressed in consequence of it; having a large family dependent on him for support. In the midst of his distress, he heard that a person was to of his distress, he heard that a person was to preach, on a certain evening, a sermon on Universal Salvation. He resolved to wait on the preacher, before that time; he did so, was introduced to him at the tavern where he had taken lodgings; they retired together; when the following conversation took place; "I have heard you intend this evening to preach a sermon in proof of Universal Salvation; is it so? It is, sir, was the reply. He asked again: and do you really believe it to be true? I believe it to be true, as surely as I exist, was the answer. Well sir. surely as I exist, was the answer. Well sir. continued the visiter, I wish you to do your best continued the visiter, I wish you to do your best; and if you establish the truth of it in my opinion, I will go home this night, and first murder my wife; next my children; and lastly, myself; that I may be out of my misery. The preacher, astonished and confounded, besought and entreated him not to commit the dreadful act, adding as a motive to stop him, "if there is a Hell you will have the hottest place in it." Thus, this singular interview desay. gular interview closed. Comment is indeed unecessary; but let all take care how they d the threatened judgments of God.

A SHORT STORY.

Mrs. Price, the widow of James Price, of Llangenoch Park, England, in 1829 placed her two daughters at a celebrated boarding-school. Louisa was 16, Ellen 14 years of age. There

to get ahead of us, but we are too old for them.
Our union, said he, our entire oneness, in all lands, countries, languages, and dialects, gives of their remaining single till the age of 25. Mrs. us a decided advantage, over any and all of the us a decided advantage, over any and all of the Protestant churches, which are cut up into jarring, and discordant sects.

The Pope in our church, is the centre of influence, the spring of life, light and action. He proceeded to say, that what influence the Catholics had lost in the east, they must gain on this western continent.

The adventure was performed. The marriage western continent. olies had lost in the east, they must gain on this western continent.

In going forward, in the accomplishment of the conversion of the world, they expected to meet with difficulties in many places. The Scotch nation particularly, presents, a serious obstacle, they have always arrayed themselves against us. But, said he, we shall have to butcher them. The said priest left for my perusal and benefit two or three Popish books, which he may have again by order or call. I make no comment. These are facts, the name of the priest can be made known if called for. I am opposed to tyranny of every feature, name, or nature, political, or ecclesiastical, physical or mental, over mother of his two children; soon he sends a let-ter to the victims of his fraud, relating the whole affair of their false marriage, and offering to make a settlement on them by way of separa-tion. Our readers can conceive the wretched fate of these two unhappy females. Ellen died insane two weeks after this. Louisa hearing that her pretended husband was to be married on the 10th of March, first strangled her two infants, dressed heared in ment, state, asset with pistols, went to the road, and waited for the gig containing the objects of her revenge. She fired both pistols. Benson was shot dead. The fired both pistons. Benson was shot dead. The horse being frightened, run over the cliff into the river where Harris was drowned. Louisa stabled herself, and was found dead across the corps of Benson.—Pawtucket Chronicle.

TWO TARTARS.

Two Mongul-Tartar Chiefs came from the horders of China to St. Petersburg, to examine the arts and manners of the Europeans. They were represented as the most ingenious and noble of their tribe. During their stay, among other things, a German clergyman engaged them to assist him in preparing a translation of the Gospels into the language of their country, and they spent some time every day in his study. At length the task was done, the last correction was length of the specific property of the same adequate the start of the start of the principle of Material Dury Familiary listers they are treated party familiary listers the start of the principle of Material Party Familiary list found. This book has passed rapidly through several editions. It is a great favorite with mothers, coming directly home to their hearts, in the business of training their little poles. length the task was done, the last correction was made, the last finish was given, and the book was closed on the table before them. Still they sat, serious and silent. The minister inquired the cause; and was equally surprised and de-lighted to hear them both avow themselves connghieu to hear them hoth avow themselves con-verts to the truths of the blessed volume. "At home," they said, "we studied the sacred wri-tings of the Chinese, and the more we read, the more obscure they seemed. But the longer we have read the Gospel, the more simple and intelligent it becomes, until at last it seems as if Jesus was talking with us."

Jens was talking with us."

This is a very pleasing tribute to the excellence of the Scriptures, and it is just such as might be expected from their natural, unpretending style. It is the simple, unvarnished style of truth.—Presbyterian.

The Phrophecies Respecting China.

The writer says: Amongst the numerous pro-mises in the Scriptures, there is one which bears directly upou China, and it is well to dwell a little on the subject. In the twelfth verse of the little on the subject. In the twelfth verse of the 49th chapter of Isaiah, God says, "Behold these shall come from far; and lo, these from the north and west, and these from the land of the Sinim." Great philologists are agreed, that Sinim was the name under which eastern Asia or China was known to the inhabitants of western Asia. Both the Arabs, Syrians, Malays, and Siamese, to this day call it Tisin, Chin, or Shin; and even a narrow minded man might well doubt whether the Hebrews, who knew the existence of Hindostan, (Esther i. 1,) under the name of Madog, could be entirely ignorant of Madog, could be entirely ignorant of

women, whose brightest ornament ought to be modesty, should continue to abet by their presence, so much unchastity as is to be found in the theatre! How few plays are acted which a modest woman can see, consistently with decency, in every part. And even when the plays cency, in every part. And even when the plays are more reserved themselves, they are to be seasoned with something of this kind in the prologue or epilogue, the music between the acts, or in some scandalous farce with which the distortion of the scandalous farce with which the distortion of the scandalous farce with the

A Woodman's wife become Queen.—Some years since, a captain of a corsair carried off the wife of a poor woodman in the environs of Messina, having kept her several months on board his yessel, the pirate landed her in one of the South Sea Islands, and abandoned her to her fate. The Islands, and abandoned her to her fate. The savage monarch of the island, to whom she was brought, became so enamored of her, that he married her according to the custom of the country, placed her by his side on the throne, and when he died, leit her the sovereignty of his dominions. A European vessel lately arrived from a voyage to America, has not only brought the poor woodman this intelligence of the fate of his wife, but has also brought presents from her of sufficient value to make him one of the richest private individuals in Sicily, until it shall please his royal spouse to call him to her court.

DELINQUENCES OF CHINESE OFFICERS.—His majesty has recently been very much displeased at the carelessness of many of his officers who have charge of the seals of government. Four cases have come before him this year, wherein the parties lost the keys of the boxes in which the seals were kept.—

Chineas Repositoru.

Do not wish to be any where but where you or not wish to be any where but where you are; nor any thing but what you are. It is want of communion with God, that makes our thoughts run a gadding. Daily beseech the Lord to make your way plain; then leave it to him to direct your steps.

[Beveridge.]

is the purest act of obedience; to subdue our un-ruly passions, is the greatest instance of heroism. It ennobles the possessor, and renders him a striking character. [Jay.

Providence is God randering his own word.

Providence is God rendering natural events subservient to spiritual purposes.—Ib.

Even whole nations, through successive geneations, have reaped the benefits of the fervent

CARDS.

Mrs. R. K. PERKINS, presents her thanks to Ladies in the

inversally obeyed, and the coming age will be trained for the Millenton. The Child's Book on Repentance. Designed also for old-Persons, by Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet. pp. 147, 18mo. With a Steel-plate Frontispicce, 31 cents, half bound. The Scripture view of this great subject, is here, by a kilful, analytical, and inductive process, gradually and learly unfolded to the minds of the young while the clearly unfolded to the minds of the young while the learly unfolded to the minds of the young while the learly unfolded to the minds of the young while the learner of the second of the learner of the early of the consequence and the heart of the eader. Tract No. 13. "Condition of Females in Mohammed

and Pagan Countries."

No. 393. "The Great Alternative, Repentance or Perd (abs., The Balder, The Balder)."

Also, The Balder. The Balder of the Balder of the Balder.

WITH original questions and notes, for sale by JAS LORING, 132, Washington street. It has been recommended in Dr. Ely's Philadelphian Hartford Secretary, Portland Mirror and Episcopal Watch

our the American Quarterly Register .- " The excelle

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

version is concluded. The power of custom and fashion is very great in making people blind to the most manifest qualities and tendencies of things. There are ladies who frequently attend the stage, who, if they were but once entertained with the same images in a private family with which they are often presented there, would rise with indignation, and reckon their reputation ruined, if they should ever return.—No woman of reputation, much less of piety, who has been ten times in a play-house, durst repeat in company all that she has heard there. With what consistency they gravely return to the same school of lewdness, they themselves best know."—Witherspoon. version is concluded. The power of custom

Chinese Repository.

To surrender ourselves to the Divine disposal

Providence is God in motion. Providence is God teaching by facts. Providence is God ful-

The greatest preferment under heaven is to be an able, painful, faithful successful, suf-fering, cast out minister of the New Testament.

supplications of a single true believer .- Scott.

The Subscribers gratefully acknowledge the reception of wenty Dollars from the S. School in Harvard, connected with the Rev. Mr. Fisher's congregation, whereby they ave been constituted members for life of the Massachusetts about 15 thool Society. It is a token of respect peculiar-

Harvard, May 26, 1834. RICHARD WHITNEY, 24.

The Subscriber acknowledges the receipt of Thirty Dol-ars, from the Ladies Reading and Benevolent Association, in Troy, N. H., to constitute him a Life Member of the American Home Missionary Society, and teels grateful for

The Subscriber hereby acknowledges from individuals The Subscriber hereby acknowledges from individuals of is congregation, the receipt of Fifty Deciens, to constitute into an Honorary Life Member of the America to constitute into an Honorary Life Member of the America to constitute from the Ladies Sewing Society of his congregation, to constitute him a Life Member of the American Home Missionary Society; and sho Ten Dollars from Lodies of its Society, to constitute him a Life Member of the Modlesex Co. Biole Society; but he begathem to remember that as acknowledgment of this, is nothing the reward of that charity which see her her own. John Wilden, Jr. Concord, May 2c, 1934.

The Subscriber very gratefully schnowledges the receipt of Taxty Bediers, from the Lodies and Gorifemen of his Charles and Society, to constitute him a life member of the Massachusetts Missionary society. And he would also ex-

Union Religious Society of Braintres and Weymouth, for the pleasing token of their affection in constituting her by their donation a life member of the Mass. Sabbath School Society.

Emerson's Watts on the Mind,

na.
The Editor of the Annals of Education for October the

From the American Quarterly Register.

liter of this book has lately rested from his labors. We use the first of the liter ward in heaven will be great lany of our readers recollect his enthusiastic attachmen of Watte on the Mind. His questions, and other addition. Mind the Mind. His questions, and other addition.

well doubt whether the Hebrews, was well doubt whether the Hebrews, was a considered in the largest and oldest of empires. Sinim is the Hebrew Plural of Sin. Or should we think that the Hebrew Plural of Sin. Or should we think that whist petty nations come into remembrance before the Lord, the millions of China should never be mentioned?

[Ch. Intel.]

The Theatre.— It is amazing to think that whose brightest ornament ought to be whose brightest ornament ought to be a should be the present the course of two weeks.

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XIX-No. 2

RELIGIO ionalism and Pre [From our Correspo New-York,

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Extract from the Author Extract for The object of the A of the Nurse's duty to its life. In his own p two, though he m articulation and en constances, it is noped will prove benefici-constances, or their own delicacy of he prevent them from gaining access to friends."

For Sale at the Publishers Prices, here BREWSTER, Agents. the order of your c teffort. he liberty to address ew England, because

BOARDING SCHOOL IN BRIG MR. WILDER would inform his fr that the liberal patronage be his years past, has induced him to colarse to Bt boys to become active and of Particular attention is paid to their a habits out of action, it is paid to their a Terms—82 per week for those under-for those oider. References—Rev. Messix. Adams a Parsons, Eeq. and Hon. Francis Winst Jackson, Eeq. Newton—Rev. M. Penjuden, T. B. Wales, Esq. and Mr. T. A. ji den, T. B. Wales, Esq. and Mr. T. A. ji

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October. The Spring term of irios.—Lover Eng er do do , Greek and French.

Gambier on Moral Evidence.

A GUIDE to the Stude of M.

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MAB STONE BREWER, No. 41 wall open this morning.

1 lot of corded plaid and striped Muslins,
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M. VINTON, Confectioner, prepared to Jellies, Bluemonge, Preserves, Cell Ac. Ac. He has also a large assuring to a large security Cakes, &c. every morning at 5 o'clork.

Er All orders will be luruished in notice; and orders from the country will

Brides' Cake, constantly on hand, at Sa. 51 Con few doors from Washington street.

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